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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1872. NO. 63.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

The Massachusetts Legislature in Extra Session—Fireman's Funeral—Report of the Relief Committee—One Thousand Applicants for Relief, Representing About Five Thousand Persons.

BOSTON, November 19.—The first day's session of the Legislature has been mainly occupied in receiving petitions for amendments to insurance charters and the appointment of commissions. The Old South Society applied for leave to sell or lease its church property. The city of Boston applied for leave to issue bonds; also for a law regarding the erection of buildings. Leave was asked to introduce a bill to incorporate William Gray, Otis Norcross, William Claflin, George C. Richardson and others as the Boston Merchants' Exchange, with leave to hold two millions in real estate. An order was adopted to consider the expediency of providing for the better protection of parties believing themselves insured.

The funeral of the late Wm. Farrill, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 41, who was killed at the great fire, took place to-day from the First Universalist church, Highlands. There was a large attendance, including members of the city government, delegations of firemen and Odd Fellows, and friends of the deceased.

The Citizens' Relief Committee have made a report, in which they say, "the number of applicants for aid have been about one thousand, of which we think three-fourths are heads of families. In our judgment, five thousand persons are represented in these applications. To those who resided in the burned district, and who lost their houses, the committee furnish such as have taken other quarters with furniture, bedding, stoves, fuel and groceries—of the latter sufficient for immediate wants. To such heads of families as were employed in the district and who resided elsewhere, groceries and fuel have been given, and in some cases money to pay rent. There are many applications from unmarried men and women who lost their employment as well as their tools by the fire, and were as their tools by the fire, and were left without any means of support. The committee have referred all such for employment to the committee appointed for the purpose, and in some cases, where the necessity appeared to be urgent, have given money sufficient to pay a week's board and have given orders for food. The committee find the number of mechanics and of the laboring classes who suffered by the late fire to be much larger than they expected, and at present there is an increase rather than any falling off in the number of applications. We estimate that when the cases already in hand shall have been investigated and passed upon the sum of one hundred thousand dollars will have been expended. How much longer these applications will continue remains to be seen, but it is evident that the losses have been much under estimated in the department of labor, and it seems certain that very large calls will continue to be made for assistance, and means larger than now appear available will be required to enable the committee to continue the work as it is now being done. Kidder, Peabody & Co. have given $1,000 to the police funds, for the benefit of invalid officers and families of those deceased who are in need.

Wm. Gray and other prominent citizens recommend Otis Norcross for Mayor of Boston, as the best man to meet the requirements of the city at this time. The *Journal* and *Transcript* indorse Norcross.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1872.

TWEED'S CASE FIXED.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day, after considerable argument, Tweed's case was set down peremptorily for next Tuesday. Judge Brady granted an order to day giving Tweed access to the vouchers upon which the indictments against him were found.

COL. BLOOD HELD TO ANSWER.

Justice Power has rendered a decision in the case of "Col." James H. Blood on the charge of having published a false and scandalous libel on Luther G. Challis, saying the defendant has utterly failed to prove the truth of charges contained in the obnoxious article, or of any one of them, and he orders that he be held in $5,000 bail.

HEALTH OFFICER DEAD.

Dr. George Cochran, Health Officer of Brooklyn, died this afternoon of pneumonia.

CHOLERA SCARE.

There was a report in circulation this afternoon that a vessel with cholera on board had arrived in the lower bay. No particulars have been received and the rumor has not been confirmed.

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Four thousand eight hundred and fifty-four immigrants arrived this week. Total for the past year 272,309, against 238,627 the previous year.

AID FOR SUFFERING COMMUNISTS.

About one hundred French Communists held a meeting last night, at which funds were subscribed for the widows and orphans of Communists who fell in the late struggle in France. It was stated that the ex-widows and orphans are suffering terribly at Paris and Belleville from hunger and cold. The money subscribed, with the funds collected by a similar organization in Newark, will be forwarded shortly to the sufferers. It is proposed to hold a public meeting in Cooper Institute next month, and ask Wendell Phillips to preside.

L. SEES BY THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

The losses by the Brooklyn fire will not exceed $500,000. The loss on grain will be over $350,000. Two firemen were injured, and Terrence Corrigan, laborer, is missing.

DECIDED AT LAST.

The Court of Appeals has decided the long litigated case of Lamb & Eastman against the Camden and Amboy Railroad for the value of one hundred and thirty-seven tales of cotton, burned in the company's warehouse, in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount, $114,226.

DEATH OF A HIPPOCROS FROM EPIZOOTIC.

On Saturday a performing hippocrous attached to Batley's circus died here of what is alleged to be epizootic. The immense carcass was taken to the morgue at Bellevue Hospital, and the medical staff held a *post mortem*. All the vital portions were found to be in a healthy condition except the intestines, some of which were swollen to the size of a stove pipe.

THEIR WORK NOT DONE.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy, to-night, James M. Brown was chosen chairman in place of Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor elect. The committee voted to continue their organization until the effort to secure good government for the city was successful.

FIRES.

Bedstead and Sash and Door Manufactory in Philadelphia Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Hiebel & Lincoln's bedstead factory, on Brown street, near Fourth, was burned this afternoon. Loss $25,000 to $30,000. The premises occupied by D. D. Kelly, sash and door manufacturer, were also burned, causing a loss of $70,000.

Incendiarism at Jacksonville, Ill.

CHICAGO, November 19.—A loss by the burning of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, last night, is not over $40,000. One wing of the building was saved. The Female Orphans' Home in Jacksonville was discovered to be on fire early this morning, but was extinguished before it was much damaged. Both of these are believed to be the work of an incendiary.

Business Houses at Lebanon, Ind., Burned—Loss $40,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 19.—The fire at Lebanon, Ind., to-day destroyed four or five of the largest business houses in the town. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Insurance on the Borned Pork House in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 19.—The loss by the burning of the pork packing house of Jno. J. Roe & Co. last night is between $125,000 and $150,000. The insurance on stocks is $125,000 and on building $50,000, divided as follows: Liverpool, London and Globe, $40,000; Lancashire, $15,000; North British, $5,000; Home, New York, $10,000; Lorillard, $5,000; United States, St. Louis, $20,000; Marine, St. Louis, $15,000; Home, Mutual and Mound City, St. Louis, each $10,000; Royal, $25,000; Imperial, $25,000. The large three story house, containing 12,000 hams, on the south side of Cuvent street, was saved by the hard work of the firemen. The firm have arranged to proceed with their business at once, and will fill all contracts made.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Michael Carranen was arrested in Brooklyn, Monday night, charged with setting fire to the France H. use, in Clinton, on the 8th of October.

A vigilance committee has been organized in Lafayette county, Missouri, for the purpose of lynching Cal. Turner, who shot and killed a Mr. Groves for an alleged libelous publication. Citizens aided the Sheriff in protecting Turner, whereupon they were ordered by the vigilants to leave the county, and this they concluded to do.

The Illinois Female College, at Jacksonville, belonging to the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church, was burned Monday night. Loss $50,000; insured for $30,000.

A diamond company has been organized at Denver, Colorado, with a large working capital, and extensive operations will be commenced as soon as the weather permits. The company is composed of leading Californian and capitalists.

At Buffalo there is first rate sleighing. In Northern Iowa, Western Wisconsin and through Minnesota, the ground is covered with snow. The Mississippi river is frozen over at Clinton, Iowa, and no more boats are expected. The thermometer at that point indicated 7 degrees above zero Tuesday morning. It was about thirteen at Chicago.

The chicken disease has made its appearance at Chicago.

The snow storm in the southern and western portions of Minnesota was severe. Accounts from the Northern Pacific show a depth of from two to three feet. Gen. Rosser and an engineering party are snowed up near Cheyenne, and nothing has been heard from them for ten days. A relief party, with supplies, have gone out from Fargo, and will force a passage through, if possible. The storm was but little if any less severe along the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, which has been closed to travel beyond St. James since Tuesday last.

The trial of Stokes, charged with the murder of Colonel Fisk, has been set for December 23.

The Legislature of West Virginia met at Charleston yesterday and perfected its organization harmoniously.

The National Baptist Sabbath School Convention will meet at Cincinnati to-day.

Wm. Pross has been elected chief of the Cherokee nation of Indians, in place of Downing, deceased.

An inch of snow fell at Chicago yesterday.

The steamship Mont Cenis, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

A dispatch from the end of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee Railroad, on the western line of Kansas, says that the Buffalo are so thick that trains cannot run with safety. They roam the track by themselves, making their way south of Kansas.

The steamer Villa de Paris, from Havre, arrived at New York last night.

The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, last evening.

Downing, the conductor of the freight train which collided with a passenger train at Pittsford, N. Y., resulting in the loss of life, has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in the fourth degree, though the jury found him deficient in ability and judgment.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Passenger Cars Telescoped by a Freight Train on the Ohio and Mississippi Road—Passengers Seriously Injured.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 19.—This morning, at Deputy, Ind., thirty-eight miles from this city, the morning train from Cincinnati, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, consisting of the engine, baggage and two passenger cars, stopped to take water, when a freight train ran into the rear, telescoping the two passenger coaches and almost demolishing them. Conductor Blackstone, of the passenger train, saw the freight train coming, and warned the passengers, most of whom jumped out, but the women seemed paralyzed with fear. Mrs. S. K. Foote, wife of an insurance agent here, and her child, were bruised and cut badly, but not dangerously. Mrs. McQuade, of Nashville, had her skull fractured and was otherwise badly bruised, and is not expected to recover. Mrs. Edwards, of this city, and child, are badly injured. Physicians were at the depot and prompt attention was paid to the wounded, who were brought in on a baggage car. The wrecked cars caught fire from a stove, but the flames were extinguished by train hands. Late to-night Mrs. McQuade's condition has not improved.

Freight Trains Wrecked by Collision—Loss $40,000.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—Two freight trains on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, running out of time, came in collision yesterday afternoon near Verona, about thirty miles from Covington. One locomotive was totally demolished, and the other materially damaged. Eight freight cars were smashed and the freight badly damaged. The estimated loss is $40,000. Three men were slightly injured.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

LOUDONVILLE, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, November 19, 1872.

The horse malady has made its appearance here and is spreading rapidly through the country. Only one death has been reported so far. The livery and sale stables are all closed, and it is thought that in two or three days there will not be a horse in sight.

DENNISON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, November 19, 1872.

The horse disease has made its appearance here and in Uhrichville. The livery stables are closed and many private stables affected.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, November 19, 1872.

The horse epidemic has at last broken out in this city with full force.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 19.—A few horses in the city are reported suffering with the dropsical complaint, which has attacked horses that have been sick with the epizootic. This will be about as many horses at work as before the epizootic.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 19.—The epizootic is still spreading some in this city, but not so rapidly as a few days since. We can learn of no cases proving fatal. The street cars have ceased running entirely. Oxen are becoming more plenty on our streets.

CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—The epizooty is extending into the country back of Covington, Ky. Horses in this city are beginning to recover, and owners are working them moderately.

TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, O., November 19.—The epizootic is still spreading here. The hack stands are deserted, the street cars have stopped running, and business houses are substituting oxen as fast as they can be procured. At a meeting of citizens held to night it was resolved to like business to dispense without fire companies to act in cases of emergency, and that the effective force of the fire department be immediately increased by the addition of one hundred men.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 19.—The horse disease has increased with much rapidity to-day. The horses of the fire department have been attacked, and a meeting of citizens is now in progress organizing companies of men to take charge of the engines, for which the enrollment is progressing satisfactorily. There will be volunteers enough to run all the engines. All kinds of city carts are in requisition to supply private citizens with coal and wood.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, November 19.—Stablemen here differ as to whether the epizootic has reached here, but about one hundred horses in different stables are suffering from a similar disease to epizootic. Yet it has not assumed a dangerous form. Some stables are closed in order to take care of the horses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 19.—The epizootic is still spreading here and throughout the State generally. Almost three-fourths in the city is affected. The Mayor published a card this evening stating that the fire department horses were attacked with the malady, and urging citizens to form volunteer companies to render assistance in case of emergency. The streets are filled with ox teams, which are now used in all forms of business. No omnibus or street car lines have as yet resumed business, and very few hacks are on the streets.

CASUALTIES.

Accidentally Shot by a Comrade.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENTOWN, O., November 19, 1872.

A young man named Johnson was accidentally shot by a comrade while out gunning yesterday. He received an entire load of third shot in his back and lower portion of his body. He was conveyed home by a neighboring farmer, and lies in a very critical condition.

Serious Accident in a Saw Mill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, OHIO, November 19, 1872.

Yesterday evening John Cook, proprietor of the steam saw mill at this place, while engaged in rining a saw was caught and injured in such a manner that he will lose his leg. The saw struck him near the hip, and cut into the bone the full length of the limb. Some one, notwithstanding the situation of Cook, started the machinery, and he would have been torn to pieces if one of the hands had not discovered him and cut the belt with a knife. Cook is in a critical condition, having almost bled to death.

Boy Run Over by Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, November 19, 1872.

A young boy named Hamilton Irving, while standing on the track, was knocked down and run over by a train of cars at this place, on the 22d inst., and his right leg crushed so badly as to require amputation. He was also struck on the back of the head by a car, and dangerously injured. His recovery is doubtful.

Man Decapitated on the Dayton Short Line.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CARROLLTON, OHIO, November 19, 1872.

This afternoon as a freight train a few miles north of this place, on the Short Line Railroad, was running at a slow rate of speed, Patrick Shay attempted to get on the train and was struck by the beam of the engine, knocking him down. He rolled under the cars and the wheels passed over his head, entirely cutting him into pieces, his head and right arm on one side of the railroad the rest of the body on the other. He resided in Dayton. Where he was taken in the caboose of the train.

Struck at a Dog and Lost His Life.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—D. A. Hanzedacker, this evening struck at a dog crouching under the steps of his residence with the butt of a gun. The hammer struck the door sill and discharged the gun, lodging a load of duck shot in the young man's breast. He ran twenty or thirty steps, exclaiming, "I'm shot," and fell dead on the pavement.

Crushed to Death by a Safe.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—While a large safe, in the office of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, was being removed, to-day, one corner of it passed over a weak spot in the sidewalk and broke through. The safe toppled over and pinned Mice Mather, who was assisting in the work, to the wall of the room, breaking his hip and leg. Miss Mather was released as soon as possible, but died an hour.

CRIMES.

Killed by His Mistress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 19, 1872.

The well known Jesse Funk, of this place, was killed by his mistress, Alice Moore, at her residence about seven o'clock last evening. Funk was seen intoxicated in the afternoon, and had expressed the design to punish a young married man, who had also become enamoured of and was supplanting him in the affections of Miss Moore, at her house soon after dark, and the rival was badly punished, unlescaped. Funk then demolished everything he could lay his hands on, including windows, and not sparing the frail Alice. He then attempted to attack the bed into the fire, after which he went out to the gate, followed by Miss Moore, who said to him, "Alice, you have killed me," and fell dying, in a few minutes. His heart was found to have been penetrated to the depth of half an inch by a sharp instrument. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against the girl.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1872, 7 P. M.

Over the Northwest and upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio valley, northerly to westerly winds, occasionally snow, cold, partly cloudy and clearing weather. All the Gulf States, fresh southeasterly winds becoming westerly to northerly, colder and cloudy weather and light rain. In the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, veering northwest to northwesterly, with partly cloudy weather. On the lower lakes and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, southwesterly to northerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional belts of snow and rain.

Election Results in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—Official returns of the election, from all but twelve counties in the State, give Greeley 90,387, Grant 84,515, and O'Conor 2,155 votes. Greeley's total majority 6,717. Official returns give majorities for Democratic candidates as follows: Third district, Thomas W. Mallory, 3,943; Fourth district, Wm. B. Read, no opposition, 8,219 votes; Fifth district, E. D. Standiford, 6,126; Sixth district, Wm. Arnold; Eighth district, Thomas M. E. Durham, 1,549. The other Democratic Congressmen are elected, as follows: First district, Edward Goseland; Second, John Young Brown; Ninth, John D. Young; Tenth, George M. Adams—making all unbroken Democratic delegation.

North Carolina Legislature Organized.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 19.—The General Assembly of North Carolina completed its organization to-day. Colonel J. T. Morehead was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Captain James Robinson Speaker of the House. All the officers of both houses are Conservatives. The Governor's message was sent to the House to-day, but was not read, as both Houses were in session comparing the vote for Governor and State officers. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow. A joint Democratic caucus is in session to night. But little interest is taken in the contest for the United States Senatorship. The coming man is yet unknown.

Who Killed Them?

Abel's
Vermin Exterminator,
The only Reliable,
It has no Equal for Insidiously
Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere
At 25 cents per bottle,
Try it, and you will use no other.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Railroad Track Trouble.

All Rail Communication Cut Off.

Important Patent Case Decided.

The Legislature of Tennessee.

JOHNSON MEN MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

Appropriation Committee at Work.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

DIRECTORS ELECTED—LAST YEAR'S EARNINGS.

The Chicago Relief Fund Snarl.

BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

The Proposed Census in 1875.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1872.

Interruption of Railroad Communication.

The tearing up of the railroad track along the front of the Capitol grounds in this city last night destroys the only all rail connection between the North and South east of the Alleghenies, and will compel the transfer of all mails, passengers and baggage by horse power across the city. Through a singular complication of ownership and use of roads the property destroyed was owned and controlled by the Scott interest, while the actual sufferers by the interruption of business are Garrett and his friends of the Southern roads. Freight business by way of this city is seriously impeded for the present, and to-day one thousand cattle are at Alexandria awaiting transportation northward. The responsibility of tearing up the track rests with the Board of Public Works, whose action relieves Secretary Delano and Generals Babcock and Humphreys from the duty, imposed by the last Legislative appropriation bill, of preparing and reporting to Congress a plan by which the removal could be effected with due regard to the rights of all parties concerned.

Important Patent Case Decided.

The Supreme Court has reversed Judge Blatchford's decision in the suit of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, of Providence, against the New York agent of Rogers & Brother, of Meriden, Conn., for an infringement of the "cottage design" of silver ware, and restores the claim of the Providence company to the patent. The case has attracted great attention among silver ware manufacturers and dealers, the patent being valued at fifty thousand dollars, and the evidence is taken from the most prominent firms in the country. Judge Strong delivered the opinion, from which Judges Miller, Field and Bradley dissented.

The Legislative Situation in Tennessee.

Advices from Tennessee represent that the control of the Legislature of that State will be in the hands of the straight Johnson men, who hold the balance of power between very nearly equal parties. Seventy-four and seventy-five Representatives are Republicans. The most important business of the session will be the redistricting of the State for members of Congress, in which the Democratic gerrymander of last year will be rectified.

Appropriation Committee at Work.

The House Committee on Appropriations met to-day to begin the preparation of regular appropriation bills for the ensuing fiscal year. Only a bare quorum of the committee, Messrs. Garfield, Sargent, Palmer, Swann and Clark were present, and the business was therefore informal and preparatory. A full meeting of the committee are expected to-morrow, and business will be pushed rapidly.

The New Solicitor General.

Judge Phillips, of North Carolina, the new Solicitor General, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow, and assume at once the duties of his office.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company held its annual meeting yesterday, re-electing its entire Board of Directors, with the exception of G. A. Pierce, Philadelphia, and Alfred A. Chapman, resigned. The entire receipts of the company for the fiscal year ending September 30, were $13,614,870, an increase of $1,057,266 over the previous twelve months.

Railroad to be Sold.

United States Judge Dick has ordered the foreclosure of the first mortgage of the Western North Carolina Railroad and the sale of the road at auction. The State has invested four million dollars in the road, all of which will be lost.

Chicago Relief Fund Difficulty.

There has been considerable controversy here for several days past between Charles G. Hammond, Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Fund, and the authorities of this District, in regard to a balance of about twenty-five thousand dollars still due on the subscriptions of one hundred thousand dollars made by the city of Washington. The object of Mr. Hammond was to secure this balance and remit it to Boston for the use of sufferers there. He says that upon consulting with the Treasurer of the Washington fund, Mr. R. T. Merrick, he learned that city bonds had been issued for the whole amount, but that he had been vainly trying to obtain the balance due since last July, and had urged that if the money could not be raised the bonds themselves should be forwarded to Chicago. To some delay, Mr. Hammond obtained an appointment to settle the matter, when the discovery was made that all the bonds had been sold, the money realized and the balance used by the District government. Mr. Hammond says that Mr. Merrick, Treasurer, has in no way connected with or responsible for this transaction. This morning Mr. Hammond said he should remain here until the District authorities, or some one involved in the transaction, raised the balance. At three o'clock the Treasurer said in full, that about one hundred and twenty-five dollars of cash in two hours, the other day, taking it from the stock.

The total receipts of the Oil City Library Association fund are amounted to the magnificent sum of one dollar.

Oil City is to have a door, sash and blind manufactory. The corner stone was laid to-day.

The Punxsutawney *Argus* says: "There is great excitement amongst the people of this region, caused by the discovery of large deposits of iron ore in this neighborhood. There are different kinds of ore, found in veins of from eighteen inches to six feet thick, of the very best quality. Every day the miners are getting out the specimens, showing new and valuable discoveries of that mineral."

Robert Criswell and George B. Cupples, employes of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, were killed last week, which ended in the latter knocking the first named down, his head striking on a pile of iron, inflicting a wound in the back of the head, the cause of his recovery. Cuppies is in jail at Kittanning.

Mr. William Roddy, a highly respected citizen of Meadville, died suddenly last Friday. He was married to-day to his second wife.

Johnstown was afflicted with a sudden and severe attack of the measly known as George Francis Train, Monday night.

The Stroudsburg *Democrat* chronicles the death of Benjamin Vadway, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, who leaves a wife and sixteen children to mourn his loss.

Miss Sarah Peters put her head out of a car window, while on her way from Laurel Run to Hyde Park, and a telegraph pole knocked the back of one of her ears and otherwise injured her head.

A young man was placed in charge of a Chester policeman, one day last week, on the complaint that he had been annoying several families in that city, their dwellings, asking for matches and other articles. When examined it was discovered that the supposed boy was a girl—Sarah Wood, aged eighteen years.

A new woolen factory, 130 by 40 feet, is to be built on Mill creek, Erie, by James S. Shimer and Henry and John Pretz.

The diphtheria prevails in fatal form in parts of Crawford county.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, of Colerain township, Lancaster county, is in her 102d year.

Reading is determined to have new water works, even if they cost $500,000.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: Last week we noticed the large purchase made by the Thomas Iron Company of the Scott Mountain Iron Company's property. Instead of there being 2,000 acres of land, it should have read 27,000 acres, only a difference of about 24,000 acres of the most valuable ore land in the county. The ore upon this land is over $1,000,000, and yet the company are negotiating for a large tract adjoining, known as the Wharton property. The South Mountain Railroad passes the popular summer resort, called Mount Holly Springs, where a large hotel is crowded during the entire summer. It is also the extensive paper mills of the Mount Holly Paper Company are located, in which Messrs. J. E. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are interested. The Pine Grove Furnaces are situated in a narrow valley between two mountains, and about half-way between Carlisle and Gettysburg. The furnaces have been in existence many years, and, if we mistake not, were founded by Peter Eggs. We suppose the present owners will erect new anthracite furnaces on the property, and develop the rich resources to a larger extent than ever attempted before.

INDIANS AND DIAMONDS.

Rare Specimens of Both—News for Jewel Seekers.

Villages of Civilized Indians in the Western Diamond Range—A Race Superior to the Surrounding Tribes—A Devout, Peaceable and Pastoral People.

[From the Sancetto, Cal., Herald.]

Not far eastward of the source of the Little Colorado, on the great trail from Fort Mohave, on the Colorado, to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, and over a day's journey from the northern extremity of the great diamond range now attracting attention, there are ruins of Aztec settlements and three villages inhabited by Indians. They are called the Zuni villages. Each contains probably 2,000 people. An intelligent officer, who has been among them, thus describes them:

They are a race differing essentially from the Indian tribes around them. The Navajos are their neighbors on the northwest, the Apaches on the south. Their physiognomy and their stately bearing, as well as their public dress, show them to belong to a race far superior to the surrounding tribes. The Zuni women are comely. They are remarkable for the modest fullness of their dress. They wear skirts of black woolen cloth, and a scarf gracefully folded over the breast. These goods are of their own make. Their hair, neatly braided, forms a head-dress. Their bodies are clean, and their cooking is not to be despised.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIANS.

The Zuni Indians are more than half civilized. They are essentially a pastoral people. They have fields of corn, wheat and vegetables. They have flocks of sheep and goats. They raise horses, horned cattle and asses. They comb their stock at night in high stone inclosures. They use all their animals for food, but a fattled ass is their favorite dish. They keep fowls. They spin their own wool and weave it. They have a grand frolic at threshing time. The grain in sheaf is taken to a broad, flat, public place, and thirty or forty horses are under and upon it on the threshing floor till the grain is well separated. It is then winnowed by taking the straw and tossing the chaff in the wind. After this they close the day with a general horse race, after the fashion of our ancestors in the first day of the week.[*] Redemption is a greater work than creation, by analogy we may infer that the latter week would be consecrated to God as a day of rest. The work of redemption is the end of the works of creation and providence. It may, then, be reasonably inferred that the day of Christ's resurrection would be observed by God as a day of rest. The words of the original command, as found in the Fourth Commandment, read, in this "the seventh day," not the seventh, leaving room for a change—not so much the number of the day as the portion of time, the seventh part. In the 118th psalm, 24th verse, is explained to refer to Christ's resurrection as interpreted by the New Testament. The day on which Christ arose was emphatically the day when He was made the head stone of the corner. The psalmist says: "This is the day the Lord made; in it we will rejoice," i. e., the day of Christ's resurrection. In Ezekiel xlii: 20, 27, we have the eighth day, the first day of the week, designated as that which was to be observed in New Testament times. Christ referred to His resurrection as the day when He would be taken away from His Disciples, and which would be specially observed by them.—Matth. ix: 14, 15.

Adjourned with prayer, by Rev. T. F. Boyd, to meet at 7 P. M.

[*] "Hurry Up the Cakes."

And a good time to set into
them the proper quantity of
Banner Baking Powder,
Light, Sweet and Delicious.
Mistakes cannot be avoided by using
this celebrated Powder, as each
can contains a measure, and
Recipe Book accompanies it.

House Cleaning Made Easy.

Sapolio for paint,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for windows,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for crockery and glass,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio removes stains,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for tin ware.

Horse Relief.

Although Mr. R. A. Jones, druggist, No. 256 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and Senator Cameron, has received some eight hundred orders for his preventative of the horse disease ahead of the supplies, he has so far as he is able, supply poor, needy, dependent upon their horses for support, free of charge.

A Chance to Make a Fortune.

The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert at Louisville, Kentucky, will take place on the 7th of December next without fail. A half million of dollars to be given away. Read the Advertisement and Drawing of that city to pay prizes. Tickets may be had for a few more days of Goldsmith & Hess, No. 42 FIFTH avenue.

Reliable Disinfectants.

Carbolate powder,
Chloralum,
Bromo-chloralum,
Chloride of lime,
Carbolic acid,
Copperas.
One of more of these should be used in every stable to prevent the horse disease. For sale at Clark's drug store, No. 103 Fifth avenue.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at tri-weekl rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MINERS—TWENTY COAL Miners—Works running. Apply to P. & CONS. New Galilee, on P., C. & A. C. Railway.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Bed Bugs or Roaches, to try Hostetter's Preparation, prepared and sold by CHAS. ARCH & CO., Druggists, 174 and 176 Liberty street.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A NO. 1 MAchine Hand on Straw Wrap. To a steady, industrious man steady employment will be given. Manufacturing Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$15,000 ON Coal Property, well located. Address Coal Property in Pittsburgh Commercial office. Will pay well for two years. Address Lock Box 338, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MINERS—THOSE ACCUSTOMED to mining Bituminous Coal, thin veins. Steady work. Apply to Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Mine Boss, Apply to J. F. BUTTS, JR., Alton, McKean county, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—A YOUNG Lawyer of good habits, with a cash capital of $2000, who is willing to devote his time to the practice of law, can obtain a good situation with a lawyer having a good practice. Satisfactory reference required. Address, P. O. Box 45, Osage City, Kansas.

WANTED—A MAN TO CHOP, ONE TO 200 Cords wood cutting. Inquire about Box 1 Sewing Girl, for sliding paper boxes, with machine; 1 housework, one to cook and wash; 1 boy to learn the trade; 1 boy to attend counter; 1 girl to do housework. Apply at 54 Fifth avenue, Office. No. 1 Match street, first door from Susquehanna Bridge.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at low rates. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Reasons for selling, that he cannot attend to it. Address DODGE, KROBER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO SECOND-STORY Rooms, Gas and Water, Furniture with Board. Inquire 206 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 15 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease on a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner of Reynolds street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36x60 feet, front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 60x120 feet front by 1,00 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Work, Planing Mill or Foundry. For terms and particulars call at the Works. S. L. VERA, Proprietor. The

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new; eight Rooms; two Halls; Cellars; Gas; Finished Attic Room; Marble Mantels; nicely Papered and Painted; large Garden. Rent, $25 per month. Silver Lake, at the East end of Canal avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—UNION STOVE CO.'S Enery Wheeler, with soft glaze or gum. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-FLUE BOILERS, 4 Ft. 28 feet by 42, all complete, by JAMES BELL & CO., Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—JUDSON GOVERNORS. The best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—A New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power. Apply to JAMES BELL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., P. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting. Frosted. Guaranteed to be free from Rosinand Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 38 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE OF 6 Rooms, with Bathroom, Hall and Outlet throughout, all in good order. Lot 20 by 100 feet, lease runs 21 years. Situate on Roberts street, Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 105 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 57 Fifth avenue, 2d st., at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the President. C. B. ELBEN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY (Second day) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of Electing Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

CHAS. DONNELLY, Secretary.

Pitts

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1872.

It is said that Hon. E. D. Morgan cannot be Secretary of the Treasury for the same reason that A. T. Stewart was ineligible. When he was offered the position, which was finally taken by Mr. Fessenden, this objection was not raised, and if it exists now it existed then; for we believe Mr. Morgan's business relations have not since changed. We think he is eligible and hope that if Mr. Boutwell retires he may be his successor.

The opposition papers will have it that General Grant and Colonel Mosby have shaken hands across the bloody chasm, and that the result will be that the Colonel will get "a fat office for his services in carrying Virginia for the Republicans," a result, which, it is said, General Grant attributes to him more than any other man. All of which is very shocking, no doubt, to Schurz, Trumbull, Sumner & Co. But we hope the story is a true one, nevertheless.

The question which our Constitutional Convention decided in the negative by a very large vote, to wit: Are its powers limited or in any manner controlled by the Legislature? was decided in the Illinois Convention and decided the same way. The clear and logical argument of the Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, who, by common consent stands among the foremost delegates in our convention, in reply to Judge Black, was so convincing that more than two-thirds of the delegates experienced no difficulty in adopting his conclusions.

It is astonishing how a decisive election result, like a clap of thunder that clears the sky, leads to honest confession. For instance, the *World*, which argued for months and by the yard that the Cincinnati movement was only second to gospel, now affirms with emphasis, it "deserves to be regarded as a prize specimen of political irrelevance and imbecility." And it don't think any better of Mr. Greeley now, although it labored as though it was really in earnest to make people believe that he was the very best man alive for President. But they didn't. No more did the *World*.

Of all the virtues, perhaps the most beautiful is sincerity, and here is a charming illustration of it. Speaking of the now demolished report that Colonel Thomas A. Scott proposed to enter the lists against Senator Cameron for the United States Senatorship from this State, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* intimates that they are both tarred with the same unclean brush, and says "we have no preference." It is hardly a year since this same paper nominated Colonel Scott as its candidate for the Presidency; day after day setting forth his integrity and his ability, for the instruction of the Democratic party. The great railroad Napoleon has certainly not changed since that period. Was his eulogist false to its convictions then, or is it traitor to its belief now? Or has it no principles, but only policies and time-serving "similacrums," as Carlyle calls them? It will probably be Greeley's turn next.

It is suggested that the recent discovery by the Signal Office of the advance of the great atmospheric wave from the Pacific coast, may perhaps eventually prove to have another and still more important bearing than that of enabling meteorologists to anticipate the approach of winter. It is argued that in the discovery which enables us to know positively that a particular wind will blow in a particular direction at a particular time, we have really taken the first step toward mapping out the tides of the air, in the same manner as hydrographers map out the currents of the sea; beyond which, it is further held, the successful solution of the problem of aerial navigation lies only a few steps. Who knows but that Tecumseh himself may live to see the fulfillment of his prophetic vision of "the heavens filled with commerce," and of 'the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue?"

We yesterday cited a few of the numerous instances in which the example set by the United States in diplomacy, science and enterprise, has of late been copied by other peoples and governments. This quickening power seems to have obtained wider scope and compass than we had supposed. The construction and success of our own transcontinental railways has, it appears, lately given rise to the project of running a railway straight across the continent of Australia, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, a distance of some two thousand miles. The main intent of the plan is, of course, to deflect, as far as possible, the stream of British emigration from its present line toward the United States, and turn it toward Australia; but the arguments by which it is supported are almost wholly based on the excellent results which have accrued to this country from the establishment of its own great transcontinental line, in the growth and development of the territory through which it passes. Thus the latest born of civilization is every day and everywhere becoming more fully and clearly recognized as the leader of the world's intellectual and material progress.

The New York *World* bitterly complains of the present attitude of Mr. Greeley toward the Democratic party, calling his professed political neutrality "a sham;" declaring that its benevolent side is turned toward the administration and its scowling side toward his late supporters; charging that she is loading his canoe for the Grant harbor; keeping up a deceitful show of impartiality while violating its spirit, and otherwise accusing him of being a "jumping Jim Crow," whose performances only serve to demonstrate the utter insincerity and hollowness of his late professions. The *World* insists that if the motive and importance of the late controversy were at all what he represented them to be in his campaign speeches, his present support of the administration on which he then made such repeated and vehement onslaughts, convicts him of the most palpable inconsistency and hypocrisy, and it denounces him as a time server who, entirely regardless of the principles at stake, cared only for "the cause" so long as he fancied it might be made to inure to his own advantage. That paper does not, however, make any allusion to the equally glaring way in which it trifled with its own character for sincerity, in eulogizing, after his nomination, the candidate whom it had so savagely attacked before. With the intrinsic justice of the *World's* strictures, we have nothing at all to do. Only, in straightening Mr. Greeley it pronounces its own emphatic condemnation.

OUR CONSTITUTION MAKERS.

The Constitutional Convention will reassemble in Harrisburg to-day. It is to be presumed that the question, whether to "go right at work" and remain at it till nearly the close of the year, and then go to Philadelphia, in accordance with the resolution accepting the invitation of that city, or after a few days spent in gathering material take a recess till the January meeting in Philadelphia, will be actively canvassed, and perhaps come up for an early decision. It is understood that there are those who, after a brief session at Harrisburg, will favor an adjournment to Philadelphia; while others—and this number may be found to be considerable—will prefer to continue at work in Harrisburg till the holidays. Personal convenience and views of duty will enter into the action of delegates, no doubt; but it will, perhaps, not be material which way the question is determined.

It is quite too early to begin to criticise the proceedings of the Convention, to which has been assigned the task of reforming the old or of making a new Constitution for the State of Pennsylvania. There is certainly a strong, one may say an irresistibly strong, presumption in favor of the belief that an assembly consisting of men so able, intelligent, and well informed as the members of the Convention may safely be supposed to be, is influenced by the best intentions and by a lively sense of its responsibilities. Hence even the first or preliminary acts of the members in their collective capacity have, no doubt, been the result of careful inquiry and mature reflection beforehand. The people may, therefore, contentedly rest assured that whatever may appear to them at a distance precipitate or ill considered in the action of the Convention, is thus apprehended simply because they are unable to look at the acts in question from the inside point of view. One of the most important of these questions which called for early decision was the question as to where the convention should hold its sessions. Three places had been suggested, each of which was regarded as presenting certain advantages which might recommend its selection. One of them, Pittsburgh, was probably never seriously thought of by any considerable number of the members as worthy of the honor claimed for it by a few enthusiastic citizens. In fact, the proposal was hardly consistent with the reputation for unassuming modesty which the city has so well earned. Habitually suppressing her claims to attention and consideration, even when a little self-assertion and "modest assurance" might secure for her important pecuniary benefits, she seems in this instance to have chosen injudiciously the occasion for putting forward her attractions. Near one extreme of the State, Pittsburgh must be admitted to lack the advantages which, in the absence of centrality, might render it a convenient and suitable site for the deliberations of the Convention. It is, however, utterly false, a mere invention of malignity, that the Constitution-makers received with contempt or ridicule the proposal that they should hold their sessions in Pittsburgh. The laughter which followed Deacon White's offer of his resolution was wholly provoked by the tardiness of the step, the Convention having already decided the question to which it referred.

Harrisburg, as the capital of the State, undoubtedly presents strong claims to the presence of the Convention. The archives of the State are preserved there, and it is reasonable to suppose that to them frequent reference will be made in the discussions of the body. It may also be taken for granted that the functionaries of the State government must be frequently consulted with the view of procuring information possessed by them alone, or of obtaining suggestions founded upon official experience. These considerations in favor of the capital may, however, be less forcible than they seem to the mere theorist, and it is now certain that, in the minds of the members of the convention, they were overborne by the reasons which recommended Philadelphia as the most advantageous and appropriate scene of their prolonged and difficult labors.

Some of the considerations which decided the members to select that city as the seat of their legislative toils it is not difficult to conjecture. For one thing, the prospect of more ample and suitable accommodations of a merely material kind may have had some weight. Then the excellent libraries of Philadelphia are a great advantage. The State Library at Harrisburg may be good, but having to supply the literary and scientific thirst of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the sessions of that body, its resources might not suffice to answer the heavy demands certain to be made upon them by the members of the Convention. And besides, the State Library is probably deficient in a class of books most likely to be needed—those ancient and recondite sources of legislative and jurisprudential science to which the members of the Convention ought to have unrestrained access. Another reason which prompted the Convention to leave Harrisburg may have been the praiseworthy desire to carry on their deliberations at a distance from those peculiar influences which are reported to pervade the moral atmosphere of the Capital in the winter season. If, in addition to the foregoing considerations, we suggest that the abundant resources of amusement offered in a large and highly civilized city like Philadelphia may have exerted some feeble attraction upon the mind of the Convention, we say nothing disrespectful or disparaging. Indeed, we fancy that the prospect of luminous thinking, harmonious sessions, and valuable results, is much increased by the facilities for rational relaxation afforded by the place chosen for the deliberations of the Convention. In order to set aside the arguments in favor of Harrisburg, it is enough to say that the railroad quite nullifies the claim founded on centrality, and that any official information that may be required on the sudden can be at once procured by means of the telegraph.

When mentioning the criticisms to which the opening proceedings of the convention have given occasion, we may not pretermit reference to the misgiving excited by the signs of coming discord. In these signs, however, we perceive no ground for alarm. In an assembly in part composed of so many men of nearly equal ability and knowledge, time is required for the members who feel themselves qualified for leading positions, fully to comprehend and adjust their relations to one another. With only two or three members thus qualified, no doubt the convention might do its work with less friction and greater rapidity, but there would not be the same likelihood, perhaps of thorough work. All the talents of whatever kind in the assembly are, we doubt not, needed, and we have just as little doubt that, when the scores of able men in the convention shall have learned by experience that useful progress is incompatible with the personal ascendancy of all, they will learn, each of them, to renounce the claim of infallibility and to defer gracefully to one another. In this direction a splendid precedent was established by the great men who met in convention to form the constitution of the United States, and the most useful lesson thus given has since exerted a beneficial influence on countless conventions of the same class. The most memorable of Franklin's compositions is the short address to the Convention of '87, in which he ridiculed the conceit which fancies itself in exclusive possession of the truth, and reminded his listeners of the *saine* wonder of the French lady, that in the disputes between herself and her sister she, the speaker, was always in the right.

HOPEFUL SIGNS CONCERNING THE SOUTH.

The grand mistake which the South committed when the war of the rebellion ended was in repelling the offer which the North made in the best of spirit of men and money, wherewith its fortunes would have been regenerated and its immense resources developed. Millions of money and tens of thousands of enterprising men in the North were ready to make common cause with the South. They proposed to plant and manufacture on a large scale. The benefits would have been equally to the whole people; and had the offer not been repelled, the South would have speedily entered on a career of unexampled prosperity, and at this time no part of our country would have been more prosperous. But the "cold shoulder" was turned toward the North; capitalists were given to understand that they were not wanted there, and immigrants, when not driven away absolutely, were treated with such a degree of inhospitality that many of them who went came back, and thousands of others refused to go. Reconsidered the purpose. No people or section ever before pursued a course so perfectly suicidal. The consequences need not be recounted. The South has been an immense loser—a fact which there is now reason to believe many of its best men are willing to admit. Whether the time to correct the error has passed or not is doubtful. But there is some evidence of a better disposition, and substantial benefits may yet result from putting it in practice.

The subject, we are assured, is engaging the serious attention of President Grant, between whom and some of the foremost citizens of the South States, have taken place since the election interviews and communications which, if not interrupted by a new manifestation of the foolish resentment which followed the close of the war, may lead to most happy results—not to the Southern people alone, but to the entire country. A relaxation of some of the rigorous legislation of Congress is already talked of, and the subject is likely to receive attention in the President's forthcoming message. The past contains many lessons of instruction, and if they are not to be rejected the future is full of promise. The encouraging feature of the subject is that the President views the subject with the eye of a practical statesman. If these new hopes are not fully realized it will not be from any failure on his part.

The launching, last Saturday, of another first-class iron steamship at Chester, in this State, marks another notable advance in the progress of iron shipbuilding in this country. Few people are aware of the fact that upward of forty-one thousand tons of iron steamers have been and will be built on the Delaware in the space of a year, of which thirty-four thousand tons are for foreign trade. The vessel in question, which was built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has a carrying capacity of nearly five thousand tons, and is said to have been pronounced by builders from the Clyde, as well as by a number of distinguished United States naval engineers, detached by the government for the purpose of unofficially inspecting her construction, one of the most perfect vessels afloat in any waters. Her consort will be completed within a month. Coincident with the gratifying activity existing in our own ship yards, statements equally favorable in tone come from the builders of wooden vessels along the New England coast. Everywhere indications justify hopes of a large increase in American tonnage by the end of next year.

A Convention of the Seine-breeders of the country assembles at Indianapolis to-day. The product of the hog figures largely in our articles of export, and is one of the most important articles of commerce that the Western valley produces, and to be marketed through which a large portion of the corn-crop finds a market. It is interesting to note the difference in the average weight of the hogs for market compared with the average of twenty years ago. Pork packers estimate the difference in favor of the present time, at seventy pounds, net, to the hog. Fully one-third has been gained in the last twenty years by the improved breeds, and the proper attention to crosses. These facts have aroused the attention of breeders over the whole country to inquire into the relative qualities of each breed, and among other questions decide "What constitute thoroughbred swine."

An important co-operative movement has been organized in Sheffield, England, among the workmen in the several trades for which that city is famous. The scheme proposes the purchase of lands, the erection of workshops and manufactories, in which production is to be carried on upon a strictly co-operative plan, only working mechanics to be permitted to own interests or to hold shares. The capital stock is very large, divided into shares of one pound sterling each, which may be purchased by workingmen on easy terms. While their charter permits the association to carry on almost any branch of manufacturing, they intend to commence with the foundry business only.

The Constitution of the State of Missouri provides that "no person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have been a qualified voter two years next before the day of his election." Inasmuch as the Constitutional amendments, under which the rebels were enfranchised were not officially proclaimed until some time after the November election, two years ago, it would seem that the ex-Confederate candidates, of whom there were between thirty and forty, who were chosen at the election just passed, are ineligible. This is the question to be decided.

THE SITUATION IN BOSTON.

The Question of Relief—A Very Favorable Report.

Robert C. Albree, Esq., formerly a well known resident of Pittsburgh, but now of Boston, who, it will be remembered, was at the late Relief Meeting held in this city appointed to represent the people of Pittsburgh in the matter, and requested to ascertain the character of the relief needed, writes to a friend in this city that he does not consider the needs of Boston to be either general or pressing. He says:

"If money was raised I really do not know who would take it. The fire has swept through the very heaviest and wealthiest concerns of the city, and if their losses were heavier than they were, I don't think any of them would accept relief contributions to put them on their feet again. This Boston fire is entirely different from that of Chicago, as there have been scarcely any fatalities deprived of their homes, and of course there is not any bodily suffering. Even the Boston Relief Committee is divided as to the wisdom of receiving contributions from other cities. There were about sixty families burned out, and some of the employes of concerns burned out may be deprived of situations. In these two directions only can relief money be used wisely, and it will take no very large amount to meet this demand, if it be needed at all. The Boston Committee for Chicago sufferers has now on hand seventy-five thousand dollars, which was not needed there, and can be used right here now if required. I would again say that I do not consider the needs of Boston to be either general or pressing."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hollow walls, filled with water, are the suggestion of the *American Artisan* for securing fire proof structures. The device is clearly stated and ingeniously defended by the author, and we leave it to the engineers to make the best—or the worst—of it.

The billennium has begun in Vermont, where they recently hung a man in effigy for slandering his neighbors.

The first section of a submarine cable, intended for the government of British Columbia, to be laid across Rosario Straits, connecting Victoria with the main land, has just been completed at San Francisco, the first work of its kind on the Pacific coast.

Late English exchanges state that, despairing of a satisfactory and speedy settlement of the land question, influential parties are maturing a scheme whereby at least half a million of the cream of the agricultural population of England will be transferred to the United States.

The season of navigation on our Northern lakes, now drawing to a close, is pronounced by competent authorities to be one of the best on record.

Little by little the year grows old,
The red leaves drop from the maple trees;
The sun grows dim, and the winds blow cold,
Down from the distant arctic seas.

Out of the skies the soft light dies,
And the shadows of winter come creeping over,
And the bee and the bird are no longer heard
In grove or meadow or field of clover.

Forty four cargoes of corn in bulk have been shipped from New Orleans across the Atlantic in the last seven months, and the *Protocol* says: Out of all these shipments only one or two cargoes, which went out during the germinating season, have been injured by heating. Most of them have sold in Great Britain at a materially better price than corn from New York or Montreal.

The president and directors of the Greenwich street elevated railway, in New York, have been consulting with the property owners along the line of the railway, in regard to the propriety of making a continuous street railway from a point west of the track, fourteen feet above the street, thus removing the sidewalks below, and affording to owners of buildings an opportunity to convert the second story rooms of their dwellings into stores. The proposition seems to meet with general favor.

The cultivation of the white poppy for the production of opium is said to be meeting with marked success in Tennessee. The plants are larger and more vigorous, and the capsules from two to ten times as large as those from the imported seed.

An eminent chemist expresses the opinion that the so-called Arizona diamonds are colorless sapphires, which, when properly cut, approach the diamond in brilliancy, and are so hard as to scratch every other mineral except the diamond.

A young lady of Philadelphia, who has a penchant for practical mechanics, has invented an improvement on sewing machines which will adapt them to the manufacture of sails and other heavy goods, something heretofore impossible.

Vermont is taking great interest in fish culture. The Fish Commissioners of the State have found that there are great water-sheds in Vermont, flowing toward the Connecticut, the St. Lawrence and the Hudson, and that salmon can be made to amply abound in each.

If the lumen of an arm bones of a bird be perforated, it is said that its tracheæ or windpipe may be tied without producing suffocation, respiration going on by the openings of the bones.

A machine has lately been invented for drying porcelain clay or potters' earth. Under the present system eight months are required to dry the clay to a proper consistency and fit it for the market, while with the new machine the preparation is completed in a few hours at a relatively small cost.

Take care, everybody concerned. A young man in Buffalo, who, while attending to a horse sick with the prevailing epidemic, received a small portion of the virus in the eye when the horse sneezed, has lost the use of that eye in consequence, and will also lose the use of the other.

A good sign of how rapidly Boston is recovering from its calamity, is afforded by the fact that all the newspapers of the city are issuing double sheets, and that several of them apologize for the omission of columns of advertisements.

The author of the *Origin of Species* has just issued what is described by the London papers as "a small and closely-packed volume," on the "Expression of the emotions in man and animals."

There are now in Hayti no less than eight Episcopal organizations and five ministers, which is the result of missionary labors commenced there only ten years ago, by a clergyman from New Haven.

Of the 1,054,670 population of Wisconsin more than one-third are foreigners, and more than two-thirds are put down in the census as "having one or both parents foreign," and 670,259 inhabitants, or nearly two-thirds, as "having foreign fathers and foreign mothers."

The famous Old South Church, of Boston, is to undergo yet another novel destiny. For two years to come the messages it is to deliver to our citizens will be secular, instead of sacred. The Old South as a postoffice will probably be as odd a sight to modern Bostonians, as the old South as a grog-shop and riding-school was to the Bostonians just about a century ago.

The Woman's National Suffrage Convention assembles in St. Louis to-day.

The time is coming when we shall no longer point to immense hospital and asylum buildings with pride. A recent writer in the *Edinburgh Review* asserts pretty conclusively that the mortality in public institutions of that kind is proportioned directly to the number of their beds and apartments.

A Baltimore doctor rides in a buggy drawn by two lively negroes since his horse has been an invalid.

Among the patents lately issued, is one covering an alleged specific remedy for small-pox, the said specific being composed of "saltpeter, camphor and charcoal."

A Connecticut fireman has constructed and connected a piece of mechanism to the alarm gong in one of the station houses, whereby, at the giving of an alarm, the horse halters are released, the door between the stalls and the steamer are thrown open, the gas is lit, and bells over the horses heads are rung. This latter signal being understood, the horses rush to their places on hearing the alarm, and several minutes' time is thereby saved.

It is to be hoped that our city fowls, whose musical aspirations are exhibited at early morning hours, will have at least a mild touch of the prevalent poultry disease, enough to discourage them in their anti-daybreak undertakings.

The Wool Trade.

The Philadelphia *Press* states that the Western owners of wool in that market have telegraphed the commission men to withhold their sample out of the market, in anticipation of a rise on account of the destruction of the immense stock in Boston. It also says that Boston wool merchants had been in Philadelphia recently, speculating heavily in wool, and consequently they had large amounts on hand. It is reported that one large wool firm in Boston has suspended, which seriously cripples two or three large houses in Philadelphia.

A French paper states that successful experiments were recently made by the Universal Decrees Congress of France for the production of artificial clouds. Tin receivers, filled with a peculiarly-prepared tar, were disposed over an area of many acres, and when the tar was ignited, thick white clouds rose into the atmosphere, and, spreading out evenly over a large region, remained suspended several yards above the soil. The object was to interpose the tar clouds between the crops and the sky in seasons when frosts were feared, thus checking the night radiation, which often produces disastrous results in vineyards and gardens at springtime and during harvest. A few dollars' worth of tar, it is said, insures full immunity for the crops until the dangers of frost are passed, and the crops themselves can no longer be injured. If this is true, it is certainly a valuable agricultural contrivance.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* had an article lately, demanding that Pennsylvania be recognized in President Grant's Cabinet when reorganized. The Scranton *Republican* called on the *Journal* to name a man for the honor, no political hack to be put forward. The *Journal* thereupon suggests the following gentlemen, any one of whom would, it says, fill Secretary Boutwell's place satisfactorily:

William M. Meredith, who has already held the position; Jay Cooke and George H. Stewart, Philadelphia; William M. Lyon and John B. Sheppler, Pittsburgh; Daniel J. Morrell, Johnstown; and James Weir, Harrisburg. These, again, for the head of any other Department, there are such men as Morton McMichael, George W. Childs and John W. Forney, Philadelphia; William Darlington, West Chester; Frank Jordan, Harrisburg; James Veech, Pittsburgh; John W. Forney and Judge M'Kennon, Washington; W. W. Ketcham, Scranton, and John M. Broomall, Chester.

It is said that the successful working up of the late Boston murder—the case, it will be remembered, being the discovery of a mutilated human body found in a barrel floating in the Charles river—was due to the sagacity and enterprise of a couple of newspaper reporters, who, intent only upon the collection of news, set themselves to work upon the clue presented by the identification of the body, and by the simple process of diligent inquiry among the friends of the deceased, which would probably never have occurred to the professional detectives, they traced him to the company of his murderer, and found a motive for the crime in the pecuniary relations of the parties.

The St. Louis *Globe* says that a number of capitalists from New York and Pittsburgh are now in that city, with the intention of organizing a company for building an extension of the railroad now under contract from St. Mary's, on the Mississippi river, to Iron Mountain, the extension to reach to Salem, in Dent county, Mo., and the object being to develop and make accessible the enormous iron deposits of Dent county, some of which have passed into the hands of some of the largest iron manufacturers of this city. This road at St. Mary's will connect with the railroad from Chester to Centralia, on the Illinois Central Railroad, whereby transportation can be had in every direction.

THE SHAH'S HAREM.

The Secrets of a Gilded Prison.

So many fanciful things have been said and written regarding the harem and its connections, that the curious on such matters are at a loss what to believe and what to conjecture. During the time I remained at Ispahan I devoted all my leisure hours to the investigation of the harem and its secrets, and I think that I am in a position to tender the patrons of the *Globe* a brief but interesting account of this mysterious institution. From the lips of a woman, a vendor of trinkets at the palace, most of my information was gained, she appearing to answer every question of mine with spiteful gusto, probably from jealousy or avarice:

There are stewards, secretaries treasurers, guards, &c., in the outer palace, studying day and night how best to govern the intrigues of the fair beauties in the inner sanctum. There are three ranks of women in the harem, the Begum, Caiami, and Kalim, or princesses of the blood-royal, the mistresses and the slaves. The guards hold the most important offices in and about the harem, and are divided into three grades—first, those who are placed at the outer gates and never quit them within sight of the women; second, the blacks from the coasts of Malabar, who act as messengers; and, the third, composed of eunuchs, commanded by some antiquated matron, who receives orders direct from the prince himself. Most of the ladies are Georgian and Circassian women of low birth, but from the description of two they must possess rare charms. There are three European ladies in the harem at present, one from Russia, and two English blondes. From all accounts it is not the life of roses we have been led to believe; the rules are severely strict, and the punishment for the slightest offense is carried to an extreme point. It is said that Abbas the Shah, finding that his favorite had received him in a trifling matter, ordered a fire to be made, and caused her to be burnt in his presence. As the ladies follow the king to all other palaces, or to camp in time of war, they travel at night, guarded by a troop of cavalry, who are directed to keep every male exceeding the age of seven years at a proper distance. From all accounts many would gladly return to their homes, and many the poor caged bird who sighs for her mountains and the green fields of her youth, longing to escape from the prison life their position forces them to lead. My informant tells me that there is one favorite, one special pet among them, upon whom for her beauty, voice, and wit, the prince showers all his caresses; how weary must the rest be singing, dancing, or playing before him they loathe yet fear, forced to continue to the greatness of their hated rival. Happy is she whom the king admires, and can make him believe she has an equal passion for him. I cannot further enlarge upon this delicate subject, and therefore close this paragraph with the hope that the moral of its purport may prove an adage for touching upon this feature of Persia's shame.—*Ispahan Cor. London Globe.*

PERSONAL.

A few days ago we stated that a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, generally private and unofficial persons, were raising one hundred thousand dollars as a gift to the widow and children of the lamented General Meade. Up to Saturday last seventy-four thousand dollars had been received.

At last the question of Mr. Stanley's nationality is to be settled. The "Story of His Life and Early Adventures" is promised at once. It will give views of his birthplace and school, with portraits of his mother and grandfather. It is understood that Mr. Stanley's friends and relatives have contributed much of the material.

In a sermon on the subject of labor, delivered last Sunday night, Henry Ward Beecher said that, from the applications he received daily from young men out of work, it must be the general impression that he owns Central Park, Prospect Park, the Custom House, and New York and Brooklyn. He desired it to be known that he had no personal or political influence at Washington. Yet he acknowledged feeling sympathy with the 25,000 idle young men in New York who want to be breadwinners, and can't induce themselves to try to be anything else. He did not hold up his hands austerely and say: "Young men, go West!" (great laughter), but many of them had talked down from their father's farms to see him, and he had learned to work. Many of them were of a sort that would thrive anywhere, and he knew of no reason to be without shelter in a lumber yard, and be barricaded if they owned the leather in the "swamp." The idleness in cities simply because the mechanics he is as good as any other man.

Mr. Seward's house, at Auburn, is filled with signals testimonials of regard and esteem from every quarter of the world, which have been presented to him since his retirement to private life. There are specimens of ore from western mines, specimens from the young Art Academy of Mexico; walking sticks and snuff-boxes from the four corners of the globe. But the most curious present is a genuine silk banner from China, such as the men of rank have borne before them in processions, with the portrait of Mr. Seward in the center, his son's embroidered at the top, and around the border a grotesque crowd of hypothetical ancestors.

The Queen of England has reversed the gallantry of Sir Walter Raleigh, who spread his rich plush coat out for his sovereign to tread upon. The Duke of Sutherland is having a shaft sunk in his estate to improve some mines, and being told of those operations while there, the Queen expressed a desire to see them. The Duke escorted her thither and while Her Majesty was standing on the brink, observing the work it commenced to rain. A few yards off one of the men was sawing some timber for the shaft, and, heedless of the rain, continued his work without a cost. Presently he was surprised to feel a light touch, and on looking up found the Duke, who had a costly rug over his shoulders, at the same time exclaiming: "The Queen requested me to present you with her own rug; you may keep it and wear it."

Mention has already been made of the establishment of a Swedenborg club in New York, composed largely of men who accept Swedenborg's philosophy, but do not think he contemplated the formation of a sect, but including also church members. This sect, though small, is one of the most vital, and has a large following among people of culture, among them such as Parke Godwin, of the *Evening Post*; John Bigelow, the former minister to France; Charles A. Dana and Mr. Hitchcock, of the *Sun*; John Swinton, ex-editor of the *Times*; Major Kelsey, of the *Evening Mail*; Mr. Church, editor of the *Galaxy* magazine; Roswell Carter, editor of *Appleton's Journal*, and Oliver Dyer. In Boston I might name Mr. Dunlap, of the *Advertiser*; Mr. Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and others.

Miss Annie Sedgwick, daughter of Charles B. Sedgwick, was in Portland and Chicago at the time of the great fires in those cities, and, singularly enough she was in Boston on Sunday, and witnessed the awful conflagration. City corporations had better double their fire brigade whenever Miss Sedgwick pays them a visit.

Mr. Spurgeon's sister is preaching at Willingham, Cambridgeshire, England, with such success that the police authorities there have expressed their desire to be of effecting a decrease in the number of criminal cases.

Miss Eytinge, the favorite New York actress, who married the nephew of his uncle, George Hutzler, and went with that worthy to Egypt, is about to return to the stage. John C. Brennan's wife, who was also an actress, and who also married experience has been quite similar to Mrs. Butler's, is also said to meditate a return to her old profession.

Mr. Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Hon. Gideon Welles, in the December *Galaxy*, gives a long and serious chapter on "The History of Emancipation." He traces the idea of the proclaiming of freedom as it culminated in decree, and passed through Mr. Lincoln's mind, and describes the Cabinet meeting in which the preliminary proclamation was read. The President said that upon all other measures and experiments failed he had come to the conclusion that this element, which was arbitrarily used against us, must be brought into the Union cause."

Having reached that conclusion, his decision was fixed and unalterable. The act and all its responsibilities were his alone. He had prepared the paper which he was again about to read without advice or assistance—had pondered over it for weeks, and been more confirmed in the necessity of the measure as time passed on. There had been intimations when he first read the document to the gravity and magnitude of the subject and of what might follow, but his way was now clear—he knew he was right. Among other things, he said, in a subdued tone, he had looked to a Higher Power for aid and direction. He had made a vow that if God gave us the victory in the impending battle he would receive it as an indication of the Divine Will that it was his duty to go forward in the work of Emancipation. In a manner half apologetic, he said this might seem strange, but there were occasions when, uncertain how to proceed—when it was not clear to his mind what he should do—he had in this way submitted the disposal of a subject to a Higher Power, and abided by what seemed the Supreme Will. Events at Sharpsburg had confirmed and strengthened his original purpose in regard to emancipation, and he had no hesitation in issuing the preliminary proclamation. Although his early opportunities for religious improvement had been few, there was deep-seated within him a feeling of dependence and trust in that Supreme Intelligence which rules and governs all.

The Best Form of Mansard Roof.

Mr. George Snell, of Boston, gives the following as the best form of roof for a store in one whose upper surface is nearly flat, resting on posts supported by party-walls and continued to within a short distance of the lines of the front and rear facades; from each end of this flat the roof to incline at a very steep inclination to the line of the facades; the party-walls to be carried up above the flat at least one foot six inches, and to be carried down in front of the steep inclination with the same projection from its face; then it the concave sweep, projecting three inches beyond the six inches from the facade, the party-wall must also be carried up and reported on cornices, so as to be in advance of the gutter.

Practically, it has this advantage: While the upper and front portion acts as a wall of defense against the flames of the building on fire, the windows in its slightly receding roof will prevent upshining flames which could be projected the water from the hose of firemen supported and protected by the parapet on the projection of the party-wall. The flat at the top would be a platform on which the firemen could place coils of hose, shall their forces and act with much more effect than if balancing themselves on the ridge or sides of inclined roofs.

A Curious Peace-Making Ceremony in Italy.

The Florence *Opinione* relates a curious peace-making ceremony which took place a few days ago at Sestino: "Twenty-nine families of eight districts of Lugnano took a share in this solemn act of peace. The Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by five priests and by the authorities of the country, assisted at the ceremony. It began by the assembling in a large field near Sestin of the different groups of the parties interested, who afterward formed into separate rows of offenders and offended by the assassinations committed or wounds inflicted by vendetta within the last ten years. Then, placing themselves opposite the Bishop and Prefect, they embraced each other two by two, at first with a certain reluctance, but by degrees the ice melted, and soon the greatest cordiality was manifested on both sides. The twenty-nine families, with those belonging to the fourth generation, amounted in all to 1,200 people, who thus exchanged the kiss of peace. A crowd of more than 2,000 persons formed a circle round this interesting scene, which left a deep and lasting impression on all hearts. During the remainder of the day, and on the following morning, the most sincere joy and satisfaction were manifested on all sides, and will, it is hoped, be as lasting as it was solemnly celebrated."

One of the results of the National Convention of Packers has been to create the belief among the members thereof that they can control their business exclusively, and all the minor branches pertaining thereto. To this end it is understood that a "ring" has been formed in Cincinnati and St. Louis, or about to be formed, by which it is agreed not to pay over a certain definite price for hogs during the present season. It may be possible that the efforts of this ring may extend its fields of operations and include Chicago and Milwaukee within its scope. A few years ago Chicago was the leading cattle packing point, and no one could have confirmed in the belief it. Far Western cities now have absorbed nearly the whole of it, and only one year ago a meeting of packers was held in this city to consider the great discrimination in freights in favor of Kansas City and to the damage of the cattle-packing interest here. The meeting availed nothing, and the packing here is to-day but little more than a shadow of its former greatness. Chicago has "cornered" the beef ham market.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

An Indianapolis farmer and his valise were missed by his family, the other morning, and were not seen till the close of the third day, when the man came home and said that on the night of his disappearance he went to bed as usual and was soon asleep. He dreamed that he arose, packed his valise, walked to Indianapolis and took the eastern-bound cars, and has dream, in this case, proved a reality. He is surprise on awakening and finding himself seventy-five miles from home was considerable.

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NEW RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
NEW SCARFS AND PLUMES,
HATS—New Styles.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
SKIRTS—Felt and Bunnora,
YARNS, ZEPHYRS, &c.

Gentlemen's Underwear,
Ribbed Shirts and Drawers,
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Clouded Merino Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs, &c.

CHILDREN'S LEGGINS,
BLACK, BLUE AND SCARLET.

Bustles, Hoop Skirts and Corsets.

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MOHAIRS, LUSTRES,
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COLORED ALPACAS,
New Colors, Corded and Plain, Very Low.

French and English Merinos,
Sateens, Delaines,
Repps for Ladies' Wrappers.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 19, 1872.

We referred some days since to the condition of Spanish finances, and to the proposition of the Minister of Finance to the bondholders to take one-third of their interest for five years in certificates bearing three per cent. interest per annum at 50 per cent., the market rate being now but 20 per cent.; that is, they get 6 per cent. interest on their reinvested interest, while the government would be compelled to pay 9 per cent. if they sold their bonds at the market rate. Were such an American State to do this, European financiers would not be slow to call it repudiation, for with all the appearances of an honorable settlement it is virtual repudiation. The device may be recommended to financiers of the Parker and Bullock type who manage South Carolina and Georgia finances.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evenig.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅛	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅞	115⅞	115¾
10-40's	108½	108½	108½
New 5s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Gold	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113⅛
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113
United States 10-40's	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅞
Currency Sixties	113⅝

—We give below a quotation of leading stocks for the day and rates of same one year ago:

	Nov. 1871.	Nov. 1872.	Advance.
American gold	114⅜	113⅛	1⅛
C., C. & I. C.	77⅞	81¾	3⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	92	92⅝	⅝
C. & N. W.	76½	84½	8
Do pref.	85½	85¾	¼
Erie	90⅛	83⅝	2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	58	81½	23½
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	93¾	94	¼
N. Y. Centrl & Hudson	86	94	8
Ohio & Mississippi	44⅜	45½	1⅛
Pacific Mail	44⅜	56	11½
St. Paul	83	81	1½
Do. preferred	73¾	75	1½
Toledo & Wabash	54	69¾	15½
Union Pacific	24¾	39½	14¾
Western Union Telegraph	54¾	78	23¼

The advance is large in all cases, but on St. Joe and Lake Shore in some cases equal to one hundred per cent. of their value.

It is well for operators to bear this in mind in making their calculations as to the future. The bulls say the market needed a "stirring up" like the Boston fire to dissipate the dullness, and predict that we are to have a rampant market the rest of the winter, like the speculation that followed the Chicago panic of a year ago; that the decline of Monday week last touched the "hard pan" and at the same time called out a line of "shorts" which is a sure basis for a bull movement. On the other side, the bears point to the feverish state of the London market, the extended condition of bank and individual credits here, the disposition of all the conservative business men of the country to continue the process of contraction, rather than to adopt that of expansion, as all pointing to a lower range of prices in both speculative and investment stock.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company have concluded to issue a consolidated mortgage on their property, instead of ten millions of convertible bonds, as authorized by the board of directors, as under the Constitution of the State of Illinois such issue has been found illegal. The clique interested in the stock are probably *short*, and wished thus to create more stock to cover speculative sales. It is understood that the new bonds will be taken by large holders of the common stock, who are interested in seeing no further increase of that class of the company's securities.

—At a recent meeting of the American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association in this city, a highly interesting report was read by the Secretary, tracing the increase of the production of pig metal in Great Britain from the year 1740, when the production was 18,000 tons, to 1871, when it reached 6,000,000 tons, and also in the United States, where in 61 years we have increased the production from 53,000 in 1810 to nearly 2,000,000 tons in 1871.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day

November 19, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113	113
Canton	77	76¾			76	
Western Union Tel		78¼			78	
Quicksilver		36¾			36¾	
Pacific Mail	85	84¼	85	84¼	84¾	85
Adams Express		67½			67½	
Wells, Fargo Express		67½			67½	
American Express	58	57¾			57¾	
United States Express	70	70¼			70¼	
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	83¾	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
Michigan Central	89¾	89¾	89	89	89	89
Illinois Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Chicago and Northwest	85¾	85⅝	85⅝	84¾	84	84
Do preferred	92	92	92	92	92	92
Rock Island	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
St. Paul		74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	88	88	88	88	88	88
Wabash		68½			68½	
Do. Preferred		84			84	
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Union Pacific	38¾	39	39	39	39	39
Chicago and R. I.		106			106	
Do. preferred		107¾			107¾	
Boston, Hartford & Erie		102¾			102¾	
Harlem		131			131	
New Jersey Central		103¾			103¾	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	56	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	25	North Penna. R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	51¾	United Co.'s of N. J.	124½
Catawissa	31¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	56	Reading	57¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—We have not a single chance to note in regard to the oil market, as relates to prices or demands. This is the present situation o the oil market. How long before these will be a change in said items we can tell. At Parker's creek is quoted by the association at 84 55, by small retail at 84 25. As a matter of course if dealers can supply their wants at the latter figures they will not be induced to pay any more.

REFINED.

The rates that were current for some days past will answer on the present occasion. Dealers report prices steady at 25c for Philadelphia and for any time this year F. O. B. at works 23½@23½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Are quoted firm; city make $2 12@2 15, country $2 05@2 10.

[By Western Union Lines.]

TIONESVILLE, November 19.—The *Herald* says: The market has been quiet, and firm all around at good prices. Transactions were limited to those given below, being come other than through the pool agent. Sales:

Also this upper road, spot.....$14 0
Also this lower road, spot.....$14 0
NEW YORK, November 19.—Closing, November 18.—Crude in bulk offering at easier figures, 14½c. Refined held steady at 27½c. Lots sold at the prices; cases 32@33c; 100 bbls sold on private terms. Naphtha quiet and nominal at 18c. Benzine, steady, 16c for city. Philadelphia delivery—quiet at 27c for refined, short delivery.

TIONESVILLE, November 19.—Market quiet and dull at $4 00.

OIL CITY, November 19.—Market quiet at $4 45@4 60; lower road $4 40; upper road $4 45.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 19.—Market unchanged at $4 35.

TITUSVILLE, November 19.—Market quiet and steady. Rates governed by pool prices at $4 45, although some was offered at a trifle less.

TITUSVILLE, November 19.—Market very dull: S W 20's, 42½c; crude, 13½c; cases, 31@32, November 25c.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Lines.]

PARKER'S, November 19.—Market quiet but nothing doing; nominal at $4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, November 19.—Market unchanged, quiet and firm at quotations.

TIONESVILLE, November 19.—Market dull and nothing doing; prices nominal, $4 50.

OIL CITY, November 19.—Market very quiet; held at $4 45.

TITUSVILLE, November 19.—Market unchanged; sales 2,250 bbls at $4 45.

TIDIOUTE, November 19.—Market unchanged at $4 45.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—Market dull; refined, November and December, 25½c; crude 13½c.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Crude 14c; refined 27½c. Market dull.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels
J Hunsicker	Brilliant Oil Works	400
J Bessinet	Citizens' Oil Works	400
Stewart, Anderson & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	400
Duncan & Young	Brilliant Oil Works	400
Hutchinson & Co	Citizens' Oil Works	400
O Hoover	Citizens' Oil Works	400

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Works	752
Riverside Oil Works	546
Total	2,350

Citizens' Oil Work	924
Commercial Oil Works	250

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN RAILROAD, November 17, 1872.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 150 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 500 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
John spear, 160 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Iowa Oil Works, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Strong & Wagner, 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 104 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co., 292 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Co, 288 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....2,729

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Elkins, Fry & Co, 50 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
A. D. Miller, 250 bbls to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.
J. M. Hemphill, 500 bbls to Kalston & Waring, Philadelphia.
Total.....750

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 19, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's No. head.
Sunday, Nov. 17	90	3,300	800	75
Monday, Nov. 18	74	2,600	2,200	75
Tuesday, Nov. 19	600	1,400	2,800	75
Total	2,189	7,400	5,800	1

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's No. head.
Monday, Nov. 18	940	4,800	800	75
Tuesday, Nov. 19	600	3,400	2,800	75
Total	1,600	8,200	1,600	1

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to this date have been fair of Eastern stock and entirely light of the former as a rule point. In quality the offerings are generally inferior. A fair number of buyers are here representing the different Eastern markets, but the time trade has not opened, and it is pretty hard to give quotations, though some few loads have changed hands at about last week's figures. Below we give the figures which rule to this time.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers $6 50 to $7 00; extra 1,300 lbs $6 to $6 25; do 1,200 lbs $5 25 to $5 75; do 1,150 lbs $4 25 to $4 75; prime 1,000 lbs $5 75 to $4 25; stockers $2 25 to $3 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week to the time of writing have been fair. The market is active with a fair demand ruling. Prime light hogs, weighing from 180 to 200 lbs, are the kind which sell best at present, and a York man buying as much or more for this grade than Philadelphians are for strictly prime heavy hogs. The washer is favorable for the trade, and to-night the market closed firm at the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia $4 50; prime do $4 40 to $4 45; good Yorker $4 40; common do $4 25; fine smooth pigs 160 to 200 lbs, $4 60 to $4 65.

Sheep.

The run light. In quality offerings are good. The market opens with a better demand than ruled last week, and sales have been made at figures a shade higher.

Below will be found the figures which rule to this time: Extra 100 lbs $4 00@4 10; prime 95 lbs $3 75; prime 90 lbs $3 50; prime 85 lbs $3 25; prime 80 lbs $3 00@3 25.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 19.—Cattle—The receipts to-day on account of the snow block on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The falling off over last week has been 2,125, or 125 cars, against for same time last week. The market opened with a good advance on last week's closing prices. The run of stock was from common to medium, and there were but few choice on the market. About 700 were disposed of. Sales 1st class steers, 1,600 to 1,700 lbs, at $5 75@6 00; 1,400 to 1,500 lbs at 5 40@5 75; 1,300 to 1,400 lbs at 5 00@5 25; 1,200 to 1,300 lbs at 4 75@5 00; 1,100 to 1,200 lbs at 4 50@4 75; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs at 4 25@4 50; 900 to 1,000 lbs at 4 00@4 25; 800 to 900 lbs at 3 75@4 00; 700 to 800 lbs at 3 50@3 75; 600 to 700 lbs at 3 25@3 50; 500 to 600 lbs at 3 00@3 25; 400 to 500 lbs at 2 75@3 00; 300 to 400 lbs at 2 50@2 75; 200 to 300 lbs at 2 25@2 50; 100 to 200 lbs at 2 00@2 25; 1,224 to 1,236 lbs, at $6 65@6 75; 193 Indiana, 1,060 lbs, at $5 75; 19 Indiana, 1,000 lbs, at $5 50; 20 Indiana, 1,000 lbs, at $5 50; 20 Indiana, 1,000 lbs, at $5 50; 20

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Crisis in the French Assembly.

Thiers Threatens to Resign.

The London Police Trouble.

LONDON, November 19.—Many of the police having expressed their indignation at the suspension of the eighty members for insubordination, some two hundred more were suspended to-day. The insubordination is spreading, and it is feared that further suspensions will be necessary, and the excitement consequent on the unpunished condition of the strikers increased. The Strand is without police at eleven o'clock this morning.

Crisis in the French Assembly—President Thiers Threatens to Resign.

PARIS, November 19.—President Thiers is much agitated over yesterday's proceedings in the Assembly, and passed a sleepless night. He declares that he will resign unless the resolution of confidence receives a full vote and a larger majority. The Deputies of the Left held a meeting to-day and voted to send a delegation to the President to dissuade him from his purpose. The deputation waited on the President this afternoon. Thiers told them he was still inclined to tender his resignation. His health had been affected. The course of the Right rendered it impossible for him to conduct the government. The army was faithful and would insure the orderly transmission of power to his successor. The delegation assured the President that the Left would introduce constitutional projects in harmony with his views to-morrow or Thursday. The passage of which would be fully equivalent to a vote of confidence.

Midnight.—The members of the Right also held a caucus to-day, at which two hundred and eighty votes were cast. They resolved to oppose any formal proclamation of the republic, but favor such combinations for the restoration of the monarchy and to adhere firmly to the pact of Bordeaux. At the same time they declared their willingness to grant M. Thiers the Presidency for life, if he will take conservative grounds, constituting a responsible ministry and give up his right to participate in parliamentary debate.

A Cabinet council was held at Versailles to-night, but nothing decided upon. The Cabinet meets to-morrow morning. There are rumors that the ministers will resign, but the hope is entertained that the crisis will pass, and leave affairs in statu quo.

The report is revived that the Right will propose a triumvirate, should the President and ministers resign.

Joins the Old Catholics.

PARIS, November 19.—The Chaplain of the church of St. Genevieve, of Paris, has retired from his office to join the ranks of the Old Catholics.

Trial by Jury in Spain.

MADRID, November 19.—During the session of the lower branch of the Cortes, yesterday, senor Rios announced that a system of trial by jury would be established in Spain before the first of December.

In the same body a bill has been passed, providing for a government loan to the new mortgage bank.

In the Senate, Senor Rivero presented a number of petitions praying for the emancipation of all slaves held in Spanish dominions.

A cabinet meeting was held yesterday, at which the present condition of Catalonia was under consideration.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, November 19.—It is probable that in consequence of the small majority in the National Assembly yesterday, on the adoption of the vote of confidence demanded by President Thiers, he will ask for another vote.

MADRID, November 19.—The King's health is improving.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 19.—The steamers Spain and Patria, from New York, have arrived.

MOVILLE, November 19.—The steamer Caledonia, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 19, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities—U. S. of '65, 90¾; of '67, 91¾; of '68, 93¾; ten forties, 89¾; new 5s, 1881, 93¾; Erie 40¾. Linseed on £34. Turpentine 40s 6d.

PARIS, November 19.—Rentes 52 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 10¼. Sales were 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 3,000 bales. Receipts 10,000 bales; middling upland, for November delivery, at 9 11-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull, and prices tending downward. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat 10s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. The receipts of wheat for the past three days were 32,000 quarters, including of American 22,000 quarters. The entry inwards and clearances of the steamboat receipts of corn for the same time were 5,000 quarters, of which 3,000 quarters were American. Cheese 67s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. Tallow 44s 6d.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION SQUABBLE.

Governor Warmouth Disregards the Injunction of the Court—Rule on Him to Show Cause Why He Should Not be Punished for Contempt.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—In the United States District court, the case of Kellogg vs. Warmouth *et al.* was continued until Friday, upon an affidavit of Kellogg, stating in effect that Governor Warmouth and his Return Board disregard the injunction of the court. A motion was granted to require them to show cause on Friday why they should not be punished for contempt. The case of Herron vs. Warmouth *et al.*, before the District Court, was continued. Affidavits in this case are numerous and contradictory.

Convention of Carriage Builders.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A convention of carriage builders was held to-day in this city. Representatives were present from nearly every State in the Union. Hon. Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, Maine, was elected President. Among the list of Vice Presidents was John Currie, of Cincinnati, and Wesley Fallon, of Chicago. Mr. Kimball, in an address, stated that $100,000,000 was invested in the business, and about seventy-six thousand operatives employed. After appointing committees, the body effected a resolution was adopted that the Executive Committee take into consideration the best means of adjusting the interests common to employers and employees.

Hon. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, Attacked by Paralysis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., November 19.—Senator Blair, who has been sick at his home here for some time past, had a slight attack of paralysis in his right leg and arm on Saturday last. He is much better to-day, and his physicians say he will soon be well again. The attack, which they resemble that of Vice President Colfax, was caused by excessive labor and the use of tobacco.

California News Jottings.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 19.—Present returns in this State place Grant's majority at 11,359. It is probable that an effort to secure an extra session of the Legislature will fail. One hundred and thirty two cargoes of wheat have been sent to England from this port since July.

Convention of Indiana Odd Fellows.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 19.—The Grand Encampment of Indiana, I. O. O. F., met in this city to-day in regular annual Convention. The reports of the grand officers show this branch of the order in the most encouraging condition. Past Grand Representative Schuyler Colfax was present, and addressed the encampment this afternoon. He will be referred to the rapid growth of the order in Indiana since he became a member of the Grand Encampment, twenty-five years ago. The Grand Lodge of the order will convene to-morrow.

Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, November 19, 1872.

Hon. W. W. Sigmon, Mayor of this city, will deliver the welcoming address to the guests of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at 9:30 to-morrow. Generals Sheridan and Hooker arrived at 4:30 this evening. Gen. Conrad at Vienna, Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, Gov. Morton and other distinguished men are expected to-night and to-morrow.

Indiana Prison Reform Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 19.—A convention of friends of prison reform was held here to-day. Representatives were present from all parts of the State. C. F. Coffin, of Richmond, addressed the convention, giving the information he obtained in visiting European prisons, and suggested reforms in this State. A committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of reform.

Has Not Suspended.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 19.—The report in the New York papers that the Narragansett Insurance Company, of this city, had suspended is untrue. The entire loss of the company by the Boston fire cannot exceed $800,000. The company's assets are $700,000, and it will continue business with $3,000,000 capital.

Alabama Legislature—*No Quorum Yet.*

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 19.—Four other Conservative Ouachita members have taken their seats at the Capitol, also one Republican, making fifty, which is one less than a quorum. In the Senate thirteen Senators are present, two less than a quorum. Both rooms adjourned until to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—River slight fast three inches and falling. Arrived—R. R. Hoke n, Wheeling; H. Probasco, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville; Nashville, Memphis. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling; Probasco, Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 19.—Clear and cold; mercury 32 to 40; wind from the East; signs of a rise. The river has fallen six inches. Port List—Down—S. H. Hunt, Tarascon and M'ry Keene, Up—Nick Longworth, Idle Wild, Potomac, Fayette and Hornet and barges. Business light.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 19.—River slowly falling, with four feet eleven inches in canal and two feet six inches in the coute. Cloudy and chilly. Business dull. Arrived—Fayette, Memphis; Jno. Kilgour, Sewell. Departed—J. D. Parker, Memphis; Jno. Kilgour, Sewell. Departed—Arena, Cincinnati. The new locks will be impassable for ten or fifteen days.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 19.—River stationary, with eighteen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and cloudy, with indications of snow.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., November 19.—Arrived—Sam. B. Hall, Cincinnati; Arkansas Belle, Evansville. No departures since noon. The river has risen five inches. There was a light rain to-day.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Arrived—St. Joseph, St. Louis and Belle of Pike, Memphis; Labarge, Vicksburg. Departed—Legal Tender, Arkansas; Cora, Memphis. River falling. Cloud: and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 19.—Cloudy and cool. River declining. Departed—Indiana, Tom Jasper and H. L. Turner, New Orleans; Lake Cora, Cincinnati; Little Rock, Arkansas River; Mary Boyd, White River.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 19.—Down—Shannon and barge, La Belle, Natchez, and Warner and barges, Up—Mary Houston, H. G. Yeager, Peninsula, and John Kyle and barge. Clear and cool. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—Arrived—Pontoon and barges, Evansville. Departed—City of Alton, St. Louis; Tennie, Memphis. There was a white frost this morning. Clear and cool.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 19.—Cotton firmer; middling 19; sales; good ordinary 18; ordinary 17½.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 19.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middling 19¼c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 19.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 18½c; middling 19½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 19.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 19c; middling 19½c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 19.—Cattle—Receipts 3,800. Market very quiet. Stockers are in good demand at $3 50@3 75, and good to extra native steers at $6 50@8 40. Shipping steers 1,000 lbs. to 1,600 lbs., $5 75@7 50. Market rather quiet. Packers are paying only 3½c. which is the maximum price reported recently. Thus, Shippers bought a few cars sorted lots at $4 65@4 75, and the market closed dull, with a good many unsold. Shippers, $3 50@4 50. Sheep—Receipts 1,200. Market for fair to choice

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important Narrow-Gauge Project.

From Somerset County to Philadelphia.

Narrow-Gauge Line from Charleston, S. C., to New York.

NEW ROADS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

PROGRESS OF LINES IN OHIO.

Other Items of General Interest.

Rapid Progress of Missouri and Texas Roads.

PARSONS, KS., November 19.—Dispatches from Manager Stevens says the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad track will reach the Red river to-morrow, Denison, Texas, the month. The Texas central Road will reach Dennison by January 1st. The completion of the great railroad line from New York to Galveston, via St. Louis.

A New and Important Project.

From the shippensburg *Sentinel* we learn that a few days ago a corps of engineers appeared in that place to make a survey of a proposed route from the coal fields of Somerset county and the coal regions of Broad Top to Philadelphia. The road is being built by the authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, incorporating the "State Line and Juniata Railroad Company," approved April 5, 1858, together with supplemental enactments of May 18, 1871, and March 6, 1872. The company is to extend to construct and equip the main line of its railroad, extensions of the main line and branches of the same, lying along and east of Licking creek, in Fulton county. The main line, commencing at a point on the Maryland line, where the said line crosses Licking creek, in the southwest corner of Franklin county, and the way of Licking creek valley, and the extension of the said main line easterly through the counties of Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia and Bucks counties, at a point on the Delaware river at or near Morrisville, in said county, in length about one hundred and ninety-eight miles, as now located by the company. Cumberland county is not mentioned in the route, yet Shippensburg is marked in the line upon the map. From that place the line takes an easterly course through Pine Grove and Jellence to York. It is the purpose of the company to construct a double track, narrow-gauge railroad, to be operated by the locomotive coal fields in Somerset county, and the semi-bituminous coal regions known as "Broad Top," in Huntingdon, Bedford and Fulton counties to Philadelphia. The main line, with its branches, will be about two hundred and twenty-five miles in length. This road will reach the vast fields of coal and iron ore, and the Tuscarora iron region, by a shorter and cheaper route than now exists. Besides the mineral deposits in the localities above mentioned, the entire country traversed by this railroad is the richest agricultural district and the most densely populated in the State. The company is subject to build the road on a loan of $4,000,000, secured by first and only mortgage, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in gold semi-annually. One of the State agents of the United States taxes, on the first days of April and October.

Roads Being Built in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Railroad building in the Eastern part of the Commonwealth is being pushed, and those now in course of construction are the Peachbottom Railroad, running through York, Lancaster, Chester and other counties; the Berks County Railroad, narrow-gauge; the Lancaster and Susquehanna Railroad, from Lancaster to Harrisburg and Potomac; the South Mountain, with terminii at Rockville, Dauphin county, and Hummelstown, Berks county; the Columbia and Port Deposit, and Reading and Columbia and Delaware. The latter disease is seriously interfering with the progress of one of these lines, notably the Berks County Railroad, where there is nearly a total suspension of work from this cause.

An Extensive Narrow-Gauge Line Projected.

The Philadelphia *North American* states that an extensive narrow-gauge railway line has been projected along the Atlantic seaboard, charters for which have been obtained in three States, with authority to consolidate, providing for a line of three feet gauge from Norfolk to Charleston via Wilmington, N. C. It is the ultimate intention to extend the line to New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and both Northern and Southern capitalists are said to be earnestly interested in the enterprise, and work is to be pushed as rapidly as can be connected. It is the expectation to build the line in very substantial manner, and to make a running time of thirty five miles an hour, and at present an impossibility on most of the southern lines. Its route will be through a rich and picturesque track country, poorly built, little patronized, and deficient in facilities for handling cotton, grain and other facilities. We know nothing as to the parties interested, but as the southern people are chiefly of gauge from five feet to five feet nine inches, and therefore have all the expensive character of the wider gauge without the great advantage requisite to make it pay. It is obvious that a three-cases narrow-gauge line, well managed, would be a great acceleratium on the southern seaboard.

The Bear Creek Railroad.

The Butler Citizen states that the Bear Creek Railroad is being pushed on to the Allegheny river, and that Parker's landing will probably be the terminus. It is already completed to a point this side of Harrisville, Butler county, and by supporting considerable quantities of coal northward. From that point to the river it will pass through the richest coal and the best coal regions in the State. All the money necessary to complete the road has been secured, and the work will be pushed with all energy possible.

Philadelphia, West Chester and Downingtown.

The work of grading that part of the Philadelphia, West Chester and Downingtown Railroad between Philadelphia and West Chester is progressing very rapidly. Several cuts are opened near Newtown square, and several near Sugartown. It is expected that the line of the road will be completed to the latter place by the first of January next. Contracts have been awarded for the grading of the remainder of the line of the road from West Chester to Downingtown, and found a very satisfactory bottom.

Eastern Ohio Railroad.

The stockholders of the above named corporation met in Steubenville, Ohio, last week, and re-elected the old Board of Directors, who in turn re-elected the old officers. The following statement was made public on the 16th for information. The enterprise is favorably received by the people all along the proposed route, and the prospects are that the road will be built at an early day, contractors are already offering for the work. Numerous efforts are being made to raise the national interests of the country from the prostrate condition in which they have existed for so long a time. The commercial bodies are being generally revived and increased. A French and German line of steamers are about to be established; a line between New Orleans and the principal Mexican ports is being organized; the government has recently conceded a number of important privileges to the United States and Mexican Telegraph Company, who intend at once to push a colony on the Mexican coast. Another American colonization company have purchased a large tract of land near the port of Tuspan, and are proposed to settle and work immediately; the acceptance of the proposition of Gen. Rosecrans to build a railroad through the country from some point on the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific coast is being strenously urged by the press, and there are a number of other evidences that Mexico is devoting herself to the development of her resources, and endeavoring to take the steps of her downward progress into an upward direction. It is sincerely to be hoped that these various cheering signs may not turn out to be only mere spasmodic attempts at improvement.

Burned.

THE *German Agriculturist* says that a great portion of the fine flavor of fresh butter is destroyed by the usual mode of washing, and it recommends a thorough kneading for the removal of the butter milk, and a subsequent pressing in a linen cloth. Butterprints prepared is pre-eminent for its sweetness of taste and flavor, qualities which are retained for a long time. To improve manufactured butter, we are advised by the same authority to work it thoroughly with fresh, cold milk, and then to wash it in clear water; and it is said that even old and rancid butter may be rendered palatable by washing it in water to which a few drops of a solution of chloride of lime have been added.

LIFE IN ABYSSINIA.

Army, Government, and Manners of Prince Kassai's Land—Strength of the Army and Its Constitution—Marrying and Giving in Marriage—The Diet of the People.

The London *Daily Telegraph* gives the following interesting account of recent doings in Abyssinia, and of the mode of life pursued by the natives:

Since the time when Prince Kassai was proclaimed sovereign of the whole kingdom of Abyssinia, under the title of King Johannes, his Majesty has built palaces at Gondar, the capital of the Amharaic provinces, and at Adoona, in Tigre. These buildings, like all the rest of the dwellings in Abyssinia, are constructed of stones and mud, are but one story high, destitute of windows, and are covered with thatch. There is no more highly-civilized region, the residence of the court draws around a number of settlers, and these in the region under notice build houses for themselves and become permanent residents. In this way Adoona and Gondar have of late considerably increased in size. The support of the official residence for some time, the King, when removing from the place, not unfrequently converts its palace into a church, and gives a fair strip of land around for the support of the priesthood. The land is generally let to respectable persons, who occupy a position corresponding to that of a small farmer or cottier, and who pay one tenth of the produce of their land to the State, and one tenth to ecclesiastical establishment. High priests are appointed by the King himself; priests in ordinary are selected by the bishop. The people are particular in their observance of Sabbatical observances, and are scrupulous in their regard for the sanctity of the sabbath.

With regard to the strength of the native army, General Merewether estimates that the total, in all probability, bring into the field from 120,000 to 150,000 men on any ordinary occasion; but in case of a war, to secure the integrity of the whole country as against Mohammedan rule, he has no doubt that every man able to carry a spear would be ready to join the force without any pressure on the King's part. Matthews, King of Amhara, Governor of the Reas of Amhara, and All Berroo, the ruler of Godojam, have each and all expressed their readiness to fight under the banner of the King against Mohammedan invasion. The soldiers are clothed in cotton, and are armed with a rather rude form of German make, and a few English and Egyptian rifles. The principal arms are shields, spears, swords, axes and shields. Gunpowder is manufactured by the natives, but is very weak, and is about seven degrees weaker than English powder. Percussion caps are imported. The cavalry forms a very small portion of the army, and is exceedingly well mounted on high-spirited and many little native horses, supposed to be descended from the old stock of the barbs of the higher countries of Egypt. The Galla, especially are masters of this description of force.

Internal government is conducted by the rulers of provinces, who receive from holders of land a fifth of the produce, and who pay one-tenth to the King. Every man is bound to serve in the army if wanted, and all from their youth up are necessarily trained to handle arms. Each man provides his own defense from local invaders. About 2,400 infantry and 5,000 cavalry are employed as the King's guard. Each of the native chiefs has a certain force of his own, and the whole army could be assembled shortly after and urging the Coroner to make haste, as the friends of the deceased were on hand, and were anxious to remove the corpse. The Coroner learned that after he would reach McKeesport he could not obtain any conveyance to Elizabeth, which is about nine miles distant, as the horses were all affected with the prevailing disease. Mr. West then made an effort to secure a horse and buggy in this city, intending to ride to the place of holding out an inducement for delegated the squire to hold the inquest. The particulars of the drowning are given elsewhere.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SUED.

More of the Wylie Street Riot.

The county has been summoned to answer Millinger, Hershberger & Co., in an action of trespass on the case. It will be remembered that during a political riot on the night of the 14th of last September the store of the plaintiffs, corner of High and Wylie streets, was attacked by a mob and stoned. The firm claims damages in the sum of $939 33 for liquor destroyed, bottles broken, signs demolished, &c. James I. Kuhn, the owner of the house occupied by Millinger, Hershberger & Co., has also entered suit for fifteen hundred dollars damages done the property. The usual order was made in each case.

A RECENTLY published history of the Lake Superior iron district, shows that there are now twenty-four mines opened there—seven of brown, four of specular, and four of brown and specular hematite; one of specular and magnetic, six magnetic, and two clay ores. There are six sets of furnaces and one rolling mill—all charcoal and hot blast steam but three. The rolling mill commenced in 1868, suspended in 1869, and will recommence in June. The Lake Superior mines shipped 322,000 tons (valued at $4,222,320) in 1870, and have produced 3,771,332 tons of iron ore, 243,000 of pig iron, and 4,925,949 ore and pig (valued in all at $29,069,883) since 1856.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, November 19, 1872.

	Cents.
Miss Tillie Arison, Perrypolis, Pa.	1
Miss Lulu Mayberry, Cincinnati, O.	3
Miss Nancy Bass, Coshocton, O.	3
Coulths & Dailey, Uniontown, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Man Drowned.

A fatal case of drowning occurred yesterday at Elizabeth borough. It appears that an employee on the towboat "Jim Brown," named Robert M'Quilen, was walking along the guards of the boat when he suddenly fell into the river. An effort to save the drowning man proved futile. Subsequently his body was recovered and brought to this city, and was removed to Mt. Washington where the deceased recently resided.

South Pittsburgh Council.

A special meeting of South Pittsburgh Council was held last evening, Burgess Murray in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of fixing the time for the purpose of examinidg a number of bills which had been presented.

A large number of bills were then presented and approved, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment. One of the bills presented was the quarterly bill for gas, amounting to $175.

After some discussion in the pan to be adopted in finally adjusting the accounts of the borough, the meeting adjourned.

Found Drowned.

Coroner West received a dispatch about noon yesterday from Justice Yoder, of Elizabeth, stating that a man had been found floating down the Monongahela river, and requesting him to come out and hold an inquest. Another dispatch was received shortly after and urging the Coroner to make haste, as the friends of the deceased were on hand, and were anxious to remove the corpse. The Coroner learned that after he would reach McKeesport he could not obtain any conveyance to Elizabeth, which is about nine miles distant, as the horses were all affected with the prevailing disease. Mr. West then made an effort to secure a horse and buggy in this city, intending to ride to the place of holding out an inducement for delegated the squire to hold the inquest. The particulars of the drowning are given elsewhere.

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THE HORSE DISEASE.

New Developements—Opinions of Experts—Symptoms of the Dropsy Mode of Treatment—Recommendations, &c.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise point which the horse disease has reached in this vicinity. While the horses at many of the stables present a greatly improved appearance, those at others are more worse that they were some days days ago. The keeper of one livery stable will tell you that the disease is rapidly disappearing and the next proprietor will maintain that it has not reached its height yet. A reliable authority maintains that evening that three-fourths of the carriages in this city were out yesterday; another, equally reliable, said at least one half of the carriages were out.

In many of the stables the horses continue to run at the hose but have stopped coughing. Others have given symptoms of dropsy, but in no serious form. A number of horses have come under the recipe which is generally known as "scratches," but others had begun to swell at the neck, and the swelling had continued downward and backward under the belly and down into their thighs. Other horses again have begun to swell at the ankles and the joints of the fore legs would commence to swell, the entire animal would present unusual proportions. An instance of this kind occurred yesterday afternoon on the Fifth avenue line of cars. Under the notice of Kirkham during his five years residence in Pittsburgh. During the many years he has taken the sacrament, however, as they usually do two or three times a year, this was the first separation can take place between them. In cases where a family may have come before separation, the husband will accept the boys and take care of the girls. A child born out of wedlock, if a boy, must be supported by the father until he can be found; if a girl, the mother is burdened with the support of the child.

The staple article of diet is a kind of light, spongy bread, made from a small kind of grain called taff. A quantity is ground into flour and then put into cakes which form the milk, is then mixed with water, and put over hot coals in an earthen bowl. More flour, water and salt are then added, and the mass is baked on the fire in the same way as a pancake. A dish called wat is made of meat and all called grain, mixed with beans, peas, vegetables etc., and seasoned with salt, red and black pepper, fenna another and more savory and subtle spice, and a sauce called berbere. Meat days are one repast per diem is taken, and the meat is cooked from the curry. The family at meal times squat themselves in a circle round the dish, and convey helps himself with his fingers or with rude wooden spoons.

Wine is made from honey fermented with a plant called gesho. This is not unlike English hops, and has much the same power. These, mixed with water, cleared of the wax, and left in an air tight jar for four days, form a somewhat sweet and palatable wine of no great strength. In ten or twelve days the liquor would become sharp and vinegar. A sparkling wine is made of the same juice by a longer process; brandy of fair strength and quality is also distilled from the wine in the proportion of one bottle to the gallon, the wine being worth about a shilling English per bottle. Among the higher classes wheaten bread flavored with spice and roasted sheep are the chief luxuries, are usually consumed, though a kind of polaca grows in an almost wild state. Fruits are also plentiful. The natives generally retire at sunset, and rise with the return of day.

Brain as a "Rummy."

[New York Post Letter from Wyoming Territory.]

Not far from the eating house at which we are stopping are the ruins of numerous coal mines and sections and history we have become not a little interested. By the way, it is well known, I presume, to most of the readers of the *Evening Post* that the mountains of the Rocky Mountains is a region of the same species as the black bear of other parts of this country, but differing from them chiefly or mainly in color. The bear is kept there as a pet, and is an exception, so far as I know, to all others of his species in regard to love for liquor. The piper likes a glass of whisky better than he and when he comes to Rawlins he gives himself up to the delights of his master's saloon, and, no matter how many of the thirsty lipped may be waiting for their turn, the thirsty quadruped makes room for himself at the bar and insists upon being served first.

The poets have sung of the coming man, and now, moved thereto by the inspiring epizootic, the naturalists are beginning to sing of the coming horse. It is pointed out that while Africa was the original habitat of the horse, in the northern part of which he was first brought under the subjection of man, the country is now overrun with wild zebras, quaggas, and that it has there been domesticated and made to perform every variety of service rendered by the horse. This lithe and beautiful animal is found in immense herds on the plains of southern Africa, and it is thought that they could be brought to this country by the thousand in the course of a year or two.

THE PARK PROJECT.

Another Offer from Capt. Schenley.

The Park Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon in new city Hall. Mr. Hatch, the agent of Capt. Schenley, was present and announced to the committee that he was at liberty to offer to the city one hundred and thirty-five acres of the Schenley estate for park purposes. The first offer, it will be remembered, was of but seventy-five acres. The proposition was discussed at length, after which a sub-committee was appointed to report more fully in regard to the new proposition at another meeting of the committee to be held to-day. The committee appeared to entertain the proposal favorably, and all probably recommend Councils at its next meeting to accept the land tendered.

Another Park.

The people of the Lawrenceville district appear to be moving in the direction of a park for that vicinity. An effort is to be made through Gen. Negley to obtain from the government the use, for park purposes, until perfected, of that portion of the Arsenal property lying between Butler street and Penn avenue. The tract comprises some seven acres, and would make an admirable breathing spot.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Red Pocketbook," with Mr. Joseph Proctor in the leading character, drew a large audience again last evening, to a very large audience, considering the inclemency of the weather. Everything passed off far more satisfactorily than on Monday evening, the scenery working perfectly, and the effects were well displayed. The burning ship and the caravan were heartily applauded. The play is one that improves on better acquaintance, and Proctor acquitted himself with excellence, and the support rendered by the company was better than usual. "The Pocketbook" will be repeated to-night.

Academy of Music.

At this house there was a fine audience last night, when Mlle Morlacchi made her second appearance this season in a dramatization of Cooper's favorite novel, "The Last of the Mohicans." The programme embraces more or less from various popular operas, and concludes with the fourth act of "Il Trovatore." Le Sueur seems to have a good thing on A. Keber & Bro.'s music store, No. 122 Wood street. An early call will be necessary to secure the choicest parlors. Let this old Pittsburgh favorite have an old-fashioned ovation.

Aimo's American Theater.

The matinee attractions at this theater this afternoon at 2:30 will be of an entertaining nature, and should call together an unusually crowded house. To-night's performance any one can safely say will be attended by a large audience. The champion, Mr. C. G. Baldwin, will appear in his wonderful performans with Professor McDonald, an infant of six feet four inches high, and weighing three hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight. A splendid display of the science of boxing no doubt will be given by these giants. Mr. Baldwin is now in the city, and will remain here, first to be paid in three years from the date of sale, with interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Possession given in thirty days from sale. Insurance after sale to be kept up by purchaser for the benefit of the present owners.

For further particulars address or call at the office on the premises.

JOHN B. JACKSON, Commissioner.

JOHN STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,

LIVERY, SALE

AND

COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

J. B. Hubley & Co.'s Dining Rooms and Confectionery.

The reputation of the firm named in the caption of this notice for furnishing the best of everything in their line, is known to most of our readers to be an enviable one. Messrs. Hubley & Co. are not only fully prepared to compete with any similar establishment in this city but they can supp y their patrons as satisfactorily as modern houses, and at a considerable reduction in price. Their candies, confections, cakes, etc., are equal to any to be obtained in any city in the country. The firm display great taste in getting up wedding suppers, banquets, etc. Their dining rooms, at No. 195 Penn street, are the finest in this city, but from this fact it must not be imagined that their charges are higher than those of others who have less pretentious establishments. On their tables will be found every substantial and many that the market affords, prepared in the highest style of art and at the most reasonable prices. Give them a call and you will be convinced.

Personal.

We are highly gratified to notice the change that has recently been made in the house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 129 Wood street. The firm named have long felt the need of a competent person to take charge of the retail room. One was desired whose courtesy, system and knowledge of the business would qualify him to be charge of this department, and who would not only be acceptable and valuable to the firm, but one who would win and retain the confidence of the patrons of this fashionable and popular establishment. Such an one we are pleased to learn they have found in the person of Mr. James A. McCune, who has so long been identified with the house and accounting for he is thoroughly acquainted with the trade in all its departments. Mr. McCune has taken charge of the wood of the retail room, which is one of the finest in the country, and we presume that this house is now equipped the largest and finest trade in any one line it in the city. We can say most heartily that we wish them success in their new venture, and we feel assured that by his urbanity and gentlemanly dealing that he will make hosts of friends.

SKILLFUL WATCH REPAIRING.

J. W. Pembroke's New Stand.

James W. Pembroke, watchmaker, late with J. B. McFadden & Co., has opened an establishment at No. 80 Sixth street, corner of Wood, and is now prepared to attend to all business in his line. He gives special attention to repairing and adjusting watches and clocks and has gained for himself, during his long connection with one of the leading houses in the city, the highest reputation for skill. He intends to maintain his reputation, and will attend to all work entrusted to him promptly, in a first-class manner and at moderate prices. Those who have occasion to repair watches should avail themselves of his skill and experience.

LADIES' FURS.

Fine Russian Sable—Hudson Bay Sable and Seal Sets—One Price.

The cold weather of the past few days is making the fur trade quite brisk, and we are pleased to be able to call attention to the fact that the well and popular house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 129 Wood street, have been constantly thronged with customers. You will find at this house the most complete and elegant assortment of fine furs in the city, and the fine fancy furs in the city, consisting in part of Russian and Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, seal sets, Black Marten sets, Isabella and foreign fox sets, Germak fitch, Siberian squirrel, Astrachan and Persian lamb sets. Any lady in want of a fine fur set will consult one of all the cheaper grades of goods, so that the purse and wishes of all may be suited.

Let it be mind that all goods are sold at the lowest prices, and that all goods are warranted as represented. The *one price* system will in all cases be strictly adhered to.

Bankruptcy.

Being appointed assignee for a large stock of dry goods and carpets from an extensive bankrupt firm, I am determined to give my Pittsburgh friends the benefit of the same, and will commence to sell the whole *stock by auction*, without any reserve. Having recently disposed of two immense stocks in this avenue and Market street store, I have taken lease of the commodious and elegant room lately occupied by Messrs. Kaufmann & Co., No. 105 Market street, where I will open and commence sale on Monday morning, November 21, at 10 A. M. I have engaged the valuable services of Messrs. Whiting & Co., who will insure a rapid sale of one of the largest and best stocks of dry goods and carpets ever offered at public sale in this city, and should continue for several days. Sale each week day at 10 o'clock. Goods sold in quantities to suit.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH LISE, ES.

Quite a Number of Buildings.

Which have been in process of erection during the summer, are rapidly nearing completion. Their owners are looking around for furniture that will take place to procure office and household furniture for their furnishments. To those parties and to all others we would say that at the store of Kerr & Co. you can find no better house from which to order what you want than at the above. No. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing. This firm are the most extensive manufacturers hereabouts, keep the largest and finest assortment of Eastern made furniture, and are about to open a wholesale and their prices are lower or in the East. Call and see their immense stock, and learn the extraordinary inducements offered to buyers.

The Best Weapons

In use are the city, farm and plantation, for axle and iron axle thimble-skein wagons, manufactured by C. Aultman & Co., corner of Liberty and Thirty-first streets. Works, Nos. 16 and 19, inclusive, Marion avenue, near the soldiers' monument. Allegheny. Also, the same firm manufacture every description of spring wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, etc., and furnish a quality of work, which cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the country.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALES.

Unparalleled Bargains

In gents' underwear at the Boston One Price Cloth ing House, No. 95 Smithfield street and No. 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

New Goods Just Received.

Decorated French china dinner sets, French bronzes and fancy Bohemian goods, silver plated ware, jewelry, the best in use, at 109 Wood street. R. E. Breed & Co.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

MARRIED:

MARSH—McEWEN.—On Tuesday evening, November 19, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Elsworth ward, Pittsburgh, CHAS. W. MARSH to MAZZIE E. McEWEN.

POWER—WOOD.—On Tuesday, November 12th, 1872, at St. John's Church, Charleston, by Rev. Dr. Porter, JOHN POWER, of Pittsburgh, and ANNIE M. WOOD, of Charleston, West Virginia.

GIBSON—TOD.—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the residence of Lowrie Childs, Esq., by the Rev. W. J. Reid, ROBERT A. GIBSON, of Allegheny City, and Miss MARTHA P. CRAWFORD.

CARRIAGES $5. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,

UNDERTAKER,

117 FOURTH AVENUE,

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 81 Fourth ave.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBURG

Has resumed the practice of his profession, devoting himself exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth. Office—No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,

AT $25 TO $300

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,

$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $15 to $25. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Rifles, Pistols, Powder Flasks,